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THE TIMES
175-1985
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Peak of protest
Times profile
of the Bonn
economic summit
Auntie's birthday
Peter Jay reviews
Asa Briggs' new
BBC's first 50 years
Spain in Europe
Felipe Gonzalez, Spain's
prime minister, on his
country's future in
Europe
World crunch
Report on England
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Portfolio
There is £20,000 available to be won in the Times Portfolio competition today. The daily £2,000 prize is trebled, because no-one won yesterday or the day before. Portfolio list, page 22. How to play, information vice, back page.
A Saturday weekly prize of £20,000 because there was no winner of the £20,000 last week. The weekly £2,000 prize will be added to the daily £2,000, making a total of £62,000 available to be won.

Acas alarm on strike legislation
Informal efforts to solve industrial disputes may be hindered by the use of law, Acas, the conciliation service says. The assessment is being seen as a thinly-veiled warning to the Government about its recent legislation. Page 2

Sir Max Aitken
Sir Max Aitken, son of Lord Bessborough and president of Express Newspapers, died last night at his home in Westminster. He was 75.

Black bishop
The Church of England has appointed its first black bishop. The Ven Wilfred Wood, Archdeacon of Southwark, becomes Suffragan Bishop of Croydon. Page 3
Leading article, page 17

Sunday trading
Some of us think every day is a day of rest...
A Commons motion in favour of unrestricted Sunday trading has received widespread Conservative backbench support. Back page

Partners back
Bobby Robson, the England manager, has re-established the old forward partnership of Francis and Mariner for this afternoon's World Cup qualifying match in Romania. Page 27

SPECIAL REPORT
Turkey: A Special Report on a country with one foot in the Middle East and the other in Europe. Pages 19-21

Leader page 17
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On course for planning chaos: doctors and advertising; the new threat facing rebel Sudanese. Spectrum: West Germany's democratic renaissance. Wednesday Page: when a mother walks out
Obituary, page 18
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Boost for manufacturing industry

Exports rise halts jobs decline, says CBI survey

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

The 20-year trend of decline in manufacturing industry employment has been halted, thanks to stronger demand and record increases in exports, the Confederation of British Industry said yesterday.

The latest quarterly trends survey conducted by the CBI shows that 25 of the 50 industries canvassed expect employment to rise over the next four months.

Job losses in manufacturing in the first six months of this year are predicted to be at the rate of 2,000 a month, but almost all have already occurred. In the first half of last year, manufacturing industry lost 32,000 jobs, but it has now stabilized at a total of about 5.4 million.

A "broadly stable" level of employment is one of the key elements in a set of survey results which show industry to be at its most buoyant state for a decade.

The survey, regarded widely as among the most reliable measures of industrial health, will be welcomed particularly by the Government as a sign that its economic policies are working in favour of business and jobs.

It comes after a week in which two leaders of industry, Lord Weinstock, of GEC, and Mr John Harvey-Jones, of ICI, have been critical of what they see as the Government's lack of an industrial policy.

The CBI survey, covering 1,544 companies responsible for more than half of the country's manufacturing employment and nearly half of manufactured exports, shows that industry is experiencing its best levels of demand and output since the mid-1970s. Shortage of production capacity is at its highest since 1974.

But Mr David Wigglesworth, chairman of the CBI economic situation committee, spoke cautiously about the results. "We are not going into orbit", he said.

Employment trends did not suggest an increase in jobs, but redundancies in some of the larger companies would be matched by new jobs in the smaller enterprises. Capital goods industries report rising employment for the second quarter in succession, but falls were expected in chemicals and the food, drink and tobacco industries.

"However, while the capital goods sector is continuing to pick up and the engineering industry is beginning to see some recovery, my committee expressed concern that if interest rates remain high it could affect prospects for consumer goods", Mr Wigglesworth said.

"Competition remains intense in world markets and, with the fall in the American growth rate and the gyrations of sterling, it is essential for us to keep down costs, particularly labour costs, if we are to gain maximum benefit from the opportunities offered by growth in world trade."

The important quarterly measure of business optimism indicates rapid rises since January, with only the building materials, man-made fibres and agricultural sectors reporting declines in confidence.

Mr Wigglesworth said: "The end of the miners' strike may have contributed to this, but it is clear that the other indicators, such as orders, sales and investment, are just as important. The increase is expected to continue strongly over the next few months."

Export orders are at their best level since 1977, with only four industries reporting falls, and output expectations are at the highest since 1976. But, the CBI says, the forecasts are from a very low base.

More than 60 per cent of companies cite lack of price competitiveness as the most limiting factor on export markets. Ten per cent of companies said that the cost of finance would limit capital spending in the coming 12 months.



'£3bn a year loss to industry'

Beckett joins attack on pensions switch

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

Ministers' remaining hopes of a tolerably smooth passage for their cost-cutting branch review of the social security system faded yesterday as industry and the parliamentary Opposition combined to attack the proposed abolition of Serps, the state earnings-related pensions scheme.

It became clear also that the Prime Minister's latest attempt to secure agreement on the costs of abolition between the two Cabinet ministers principally concerned, Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, and Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, has not wholly succeeded.

The argument about the likely extra cost of Treasury support for company and private pensions will now go to the full Cabinet tomorrow. But Cabinet ministers who have not been privy to the discussions in committee during the past three months are concerned at the extent of the differences between the Chancellor and Mr Fowler. They have let it be known that they will require the fullest presentation and debate of policy options.

The Prime Minister had by yesterday abandoned hope of securing her colleagues' approval tomorrow, and told MPs to Labour Jeers - that Cabinet discussions could take more than one meeting.

Mr Neil Kinnock, leader of the Opposition, used the Prime Minister's question time for a full-blooded attack which had his backbenchers roaring their approval.

When Mrs Thatcher refused to satisfy his questions about past promises by ministers not to abandon Serps, he called her a "twister" - a term which is not on the schedule of unparliamentary words, but was rough enough to anger the Conservatives.

A potentially more dangerous attack was opened on the Government's other flank when Sir Terence Beckett, director-general of the Confederation of British Industry, surprised a private meeting of Conservative MPs by saying that the proposed changes in Serps could cost business £3 billion a year.

In a speech which gave heavily qualified praise to the Government's employment policies, Sir Terence said the "core problem" of the long-term unemployed, and those in such areas as the North, would hardly be affected by the present growth of new jobs. He pointed out that the number of full-time jobs for males was still declining, as it had since 1966. "There should be no question of the Chancellor cutting business costs in one area while increasing them in another," he said.

The CBI has made its objections to the abolition of Serps clear in private to the Treasury, to no avail.

Its members are firmly opposed in principle, agreeing with Labour's accusation that the Government is breaking an all-party understanding in the 1970s that governments of all colours should sustain both a state earnings-related scheme and private provision.

Parliament, page 4

Costly case of the five picked daffodils

By Michael Horsnell

Michael Elderfield, a young Cornishman with a soft spot for his mum, was agitated at discovering on the eve of Mothering Sunday that he had forgotten to buy her a present.

But when he spotted some golden daffodils, apparently growing wild next to a busy road near his home at St Merrys, near Padstow, Cornwall, he decided his prayers had been answered.

However, no sooner had he plucked five daffodils near the gates of an old country house he was arrested by the long arm of the law.

For the daffodils, worth 25p, were growing on land attached to Antony House at Torpoint and belong to the National Trust.

What is more the eighteenth century property, beside the estuary of the river Lyaner, is occupied by Mr Richard Carew Pole, vice chairman of the Devon and Cornwall Police Authority, whose father, the former Lord-Lieutenant of Cornwall, Colonel Sir John Carew Pole handed it over to the National Trust in 1961.

Mr Elderfield, aged 24, was then photographed and fingerprinted before appearing in court yesterday in a case estimated to have cost the taxpayer £500.

Mr Elderfield, who had been caught taking the daffodils by a police constable, had to appear three times on remand before the case was considered by magistrates at Saltash.

But the case was thrown out when, for no given reason, the prosecution offered no evidence. Mr Elderfield is now considering civil action against the police.

Mr Elderfield, who claims the case has cost him £120 in lost earnings as a roofer said after the hearing: "They made me feel like a criminal. It is a crazy situation and I nearly lost my job because of all this time off I've had for these court appearances."

He said his mother, Mrs Phyllis Fitter, aged 42, a nurse, could scarcely believe what had happened.

The police were unable to say last night why the charge had been brought and dropped but a spokesman added: "If everybody stole daffodils there wouldn't be any left."

A spokesman for the National Trust agreed but thought the police had been a little over zealous.

Mr Giles Clotworthy, the trust's information officer in Cornwall, said yesterday: "Whilst theft from our gardens has become something of a problem and it is our policy to prosecute thieves."



Lady Sarah Armstrong-Jones, daughter of Princess Margaret and Lord Snowdon, photographed by her father for her 21st birthday today.

Protests in vain as Reagan starts tour

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

President Reagan yesterday embarked on his European journey of "reconciliation" with the storm over his planned visit to the German military cemetery at Bitburg still raging.

In a final attempt to make him change his mind a noisy group of Jewish demonstrators outside the White House, including some Holocaust survivors, called - an insult to those who died at the hands of the Nazis.

However Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, made it clear shortly before the President was due to leave on his 10-day, four-nation European tour that the Bitburg visit would not be scrapped.

He told journalists the President "is going to carry through with his itinerary", which includes a wreath-laying ceremony on Sunday at Bitburg, where 49 Nazi SS troops lie among the 2,000 soldiers' graves.

Mr Shultz said the visit may come to be regarded as a deep expression of the importance and meaning of reconciliation between the US and post-war Germany.

"I think with respect to the cemetery visit, it could be said that the more difficult the act of reconciliation, the deeper the meaning may be."

The President will spend six days in West Germany - three attending the Bonn economic summit, the others on a state visit.

It is possible President Reagan may add a visit to the Remagen bridge over the Rhine to honour the exploits of American soldiers. The idea is being considered by Washington and Bonn.

● BONN: At least some of the fresh flowers which have appeared on the SS graves at Bitburg were put there by American television crews, according to people in the nearby town (Frank Johnson writes).

Scores of newspaper and television reporters have descended on the town from all over the world. But no one seems to have seen the flowers being put on the graves.

It was thought unlikely they were laid by relatives of the dead because none live in the area, and outsiders would have been noticed in such a small community.

Economic fears, page 6
Leading article, page 17

Nicaragua sanctions loom

President Reagan looks certain to impose trade sanctions on Nicaragua, putting his tattered policy towards the leftist Sandinista Government back on to a clear, hardline course (Christopher Thomas writes from Washington).

Senator Lloyd Bentsen of Texas said the State Department had told him "that Mr George Shultz, Secretary of State, had advised Mr Reagan yesterday not only to authorize sanctions but also to cut off air services."

Mr Shultz yesterday announced the resignation of Mr Langhorne Motley, Assistant Secretary of State for Latin America, a hardliner who was intimately involved in the invasion of Grenada. He will be succeeded by Mr Elliott Abrams, Assistant Secretary for Human Rights.

Ortega in Moscow, Page 8

Anger at Ulster visit by Irish PM

By Richard Ford and Anthony Bevis

Mrs Margaret Thatcher yesterday indicated her displeasure that Dr Garret FitzGerald, Prime Minister of the Republic of Ireland, should have given his support to the Social and Democratic Labour Party during a surprise visit to Londonderry. The visit was furiously condemned by Unionists as obnoxious and an interference in the local government election campaign.

It was one of the rare official visits by a prime minister from the south since 1965 when Mr Sean Lemass became the first prime minister since partition to meet his counterpart in the north.

Dr FitzGerald, accompanied by Mr Peter Barry, Minister for Foreign Affairs, flew into Eglinton Airport, Londonderry, on the inaugural flight of an air link between Dublin and the city which his Government is supporting with an annual subsidy of IR£105,000. Dr FitzGerald was met by Mr John Hume, the local MP, and leader of the Social Democratic and Labour Party, but there were no officials from the British Government. It was the first official visit by an Irish prime minister to Northern Ireland's second city.

As Unionist leaders complained loudly of the visit, Mrs Thatcher told the Commons that the British Government had been informed of the "formal" visit three days ago. The Northern Ireland office and security chiefs knew of the trip and provided high security.

Whitehall discomfort was shown by an open split over the nature of the visit. A spokesman for the Northern Ireland Office said: "This was a private visit arranged by Mr Hume and we were not involved." One senior Whitehall source said Number 10 had been told it would be an official visit.

In the Commons, Mr Enoch Powell, the Official Ulster Unionist MP for Down South, asked Mrs Thatcher to note "the consternation and anger which had been caused in Northern Ireland by the unheralded intrusion of the Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary of the Irish Republic, particularly during an election campaign."

Mrs Thatcher baffled many MPs when she replied: "We were of course informed of that visit two or three days ago. Mr Powell is aware of their custom, and I understand what he says."

It had to be explained later that Mrs Thatcher had understood and sympathized with Mr Powell's protest that Dr FitzGerald and Mr Barry should have become involved in Ulster's internal politics, a complete breach of protocol. But the fact that the rebuke was hedged in ambiguity shows Mrs Thatcher's respect for the delicacy of the new-found relationship with Dublin.

Tories in 4-vote escape on GLC

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The Government narrowly escaped a humiliating defeat in the Lords last night over its legislation abolishing the Greater London Council and the metropolitan counties without replacing them with directly elected successors.

Its majority fell to four as peers of all parties combined to back an amendment to the Local Authority Bill to establish a London Metropolitan Authority as a new strategic body after abolition.

In a vote which clearly indicated that the Government's majority will be severely at risk during the remaining nine days of the Bill's committee stage, the amendment which would have wrecked the Bill's aims was defeated by 213 votes to 209.

The vote was immediately being hailed as a moral victory by the Bill's opponents, although there was at least some relief in the Government that it had managed to win on the key amendment to the Bill.

But there was heavy whipping on both sides, and opposition peers were immediately predicting that the Government could face difficulties in producing a similar turnout on later crucial amendments.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the environment, Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister for Local Government, and Mr John Wakeham, Government Chief Whip, watched the debate whose outcome is an embarrassment to the Government so close to tomorrow's shire county elections.

Opponents are now pinning their hopes on forcing amendments as the House discusses the transfer of individual services to the London boroughs.

Mr Kenneth Livingstone, the GLC leader, said last night: "We are delighted with the support shown today. It is an overwhelming moral victory. The Government will now be seriously worried about the fate of the Bill."

The Government later had a majority of 20 on a similar amendment replacing the metropolitan counties with elected authorities.

UK agrees to prison transfers

Britain yesterday ratified the Council of Europe Convention on Sentenced Persons which allows prisoners tried abroad to be sent home to serve their sentences. Sweden, France, Spain and US are already in the scheme.

Transfer is subject to the prisoner's consent and no longer sentence can be served than the maximum for the offence in the prisoner's home country.

ECHOES

The new novel by the author of
LIGHT A PENNY CANDLE

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480 pages of sheer reading pleasure...

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of the world's best
storytellers with ECHOES
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Disputes can be prolonged by reverting to law, Acas says

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

The use of law in industrial disputes may discourage informal efforts to reach a settlement and can delay agreement, according to Acas, the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service.

The assessment is made in its annual report, published yesterday, and will be seen as a thinly-veiled warning to the Government about its recent legislation, and to employers who use it.

The report says: "The controversial change in the legal framework governing many aspects of management-trade union relations brought substantial opportunities for misunderstanding and mistrust between the parties."

Last year the number of stoppages declined by 15 per cent, but the number of days lost through industrial action increased by 30 per cent. Disputes tended to be "larger, longer and often more complicated."

But the report says that the new laws may, in the long run, encourage the parties to disputes to exercise greater caution in the conduct of industrial action.

Mr Pat Lowry, chairman of Acas, said yesterday that while companies were entitled to seek legal redress if their businesses

were harmed, the normal processes of discussion, consultation and negotiation, coupled with moves to broaden employee involvement, would remain the bedrock of good industrial relations.

Acas officials had detected a trend towards "more combative" bargaining over pay in areas where financial problems had eased, compared with attitudes in 1982-83, he said. Trade unions and their members were more willing to consider industrial action and, in some sectors, there were signs that closure and redundancy proposals were meeting greater opposition.

Mr Lowry said that there was a need for a better way of conducting public sector pay negotiations than the current method, which had, for instance, resulted in industrial action by teachers. He welcomed recent indications that the Treasury was seeking to come to terms with the whole problem of Civil Service pay.

On recent closed-shop legislation, he said that most trade unions, in line with TUC policy, had refused to take part in ballots. Of the 80 ballots that had taken place, 69 supported the continuation of 100 per cent union membership agreements.

City tower statement expected this week

By Charles Kueritt
Architecture Correspondent

The Prime Minister told the Commons yesterday that she will leave the decision on the proposed 290ft Mies van der Rohe office block at Mansion House, in the City of London, to Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for the Environment. In reply to a question from Mr David Steel, leader of the Liberals, Mrs Margaret Thatcher said it was a matter for Mr Jenkin, and that he would make an announcement "when he is ready to do so".

The Times disclosed last week that Mrs Thatcher was taking a keen personal interest in the decision. An announcement is expected this week on the tower which was the subject of a two-month public inquiry last year.

It is believed that Mrs Thatcher was intending to bring the matter before the Cabinet tomorrow, but MPs who heard her statement yesterday believe that she has been frightened off under pressure from some of her advisors, who have pointed out the legal implications of any possible lobbying since the inquiry took place.

Conservationists were still responding last night to a request from the press office at 10 Downing Street, to submit reasons giving reasons why the controversial plan should be rejected.

Yesterday, Downing Street at first denied that it had made the request, but later confirmed that it had spoken to Mr Gavin Stamp, architecture correspondent of *The Spectator*, and a prominent conservationist, on Monday. It said the telephone call was "private".

Mr Stephen Marks, the government-appointed inquiry inspector, is believed to have opposed the scheme in his report to Mr Jenkin.

There has been concern about lobbying of the Prime Minister since the inquiry last year. Conservationists have taken legal advice about the possibility of issuing an injunction should there be any evidence of unfair influence in relation to Mr Jenkin's decision.

Letters, page 17



Teachers taking a break in the common room and, right, the head teacher, Mr Withers. (Photographs: Chris Harris).

Turmoil of teachers in strike's front line

By Colin Hughes

Life at St Mary's a suburban London Church of England comprehensive school, is normally so untroubled that the miniature ponds on the clean, modern lawns outside the headmaster's window are home during the summer of a pair of ducks.

The local borough is Conservative-controlled and includes Mrs Thatcher's constituency. It is also a prime target for the present round of strikes by the teachers' unions.

In the school's staff room keenly conscious of the strike's poor public image the teachers are and anxious about the long-term effects on pupils.

Attitudes towards the dispute are inevitably subtle and more anguished than headlines can allow. Two-thirds of St Mary's 51 staff belong to either the National Union of Teachers or the National Association of Schoolmasters' Union of Women Teachers and they have been called out for lightning half-day and three day strikes.

So far Mr Malcolm Withers, the head teacher, has kept the school open by spending all his time re-shuffling timetables when the teachers walk out or

refuse to cover for ill and absent colleagues.

He said: "Since this dispute began I have done nothing but draft letters to parents telling them which classes are cancelled, whether they should send their children in, or when they're going to be sent home early."

The school is at times in a state of chaos as teachers turn up to find only half a dozen children out of a class of 30 because the rest have gone home. All courses have suffered

and fifth formers already sitting CSE and O level oral and practical examinations have been affected. Sixth formers have so far been spared too much disruption.

The strike has meant that fifth formers such as Sharon Headinburg have missed revision lessons for O-levels.

Her mother is infuriated. "It's all very well for them, but they have already got their qualifications, they've got jobs. I think they deserve more money, but they could choose another time."

Not according to Mr John Stevens, teacher of craft, design and technology. "I'm 27, with children, and I have spent three years in industry."

"My salary is £7,000, plus a little over London weighting of about £700. When I went to get a mortgage the building society manager simply could not believe it. That is why we have got to pursue this dispute indefinitely."

This head of department, Mr Paul Metherell, agrees. "How can you act like a professional if you are not treated as a professional?"

Mr Tom Dodds, chairman of the Friends of St Mary's parents group, says that most parents are sympathetic to the teachers' demands, but critical of their decision to strike. "I do not believe that professional people should strike."

Mr Withers, the head teacher, concludes: "All efforts at progress on school policy have ended, and it will soon arrive at the point where staff room consensus simply cannot be maintained. The strike has put the whole running of the school in suspended animation."

Teachers' pay and which has not met since February.

The second biggest teachers' union, the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers, will strike next week in schools in the constituencies of Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State. In all, a further eight authorities will be involved in short-stroke strikes.

The National Union of Teachers began selective strikes yesterday in 37 authorities. The Conservative-controlled Birmingham, however, was exempted after signing a statement agreeing to the teachers' pay case.

SDP won teachers: Teachers should receive a rise of 2 per cent above the going rate for public employees, which is now 4 per cent, Mrs Shirley Williams, the SDP president, said yesterday (Our Education Correspondent writes).

The SDP favoured a phased settlement of the teachers' dispute over three or four years, she added at the launch of the party's Green Paper, *A Future for the Teaching Profession*.

She welcomed the Association of Metropolitan Authorities' decision to convene on May 15 the Burnham Committee which negotiates teachers' pay.

Unions ask for truce at GCHQ

By David Felton
Labour Correspondent

The leaders of the Civil Service Union last night asked the Government to withdraw the threat of disciplinary action against nine employees at the Government Communications Headquarters in Cheltenham who have rejoined trade unions.

The Civil Service unions are to meet Sir Robert Armstrong, Secretary to the Cabinet, on Thursday next week to put their case. The first union to discuss the disciplinary moves, the Civil Service Union, which represents seven of the nine, agreed unanimously at its conference in Blackpool yesterday to order industrial action if any were dismissed.

A letter was sent by hand to the Cabinet Office, and when by last night the Government had not replied, union officials were confident nothing would happen until next Thursday.

The unions, supported by the TUC, have threatened to take immediate industrial action, probably a one-day national strike, if any of about 100 GCHQ staff still in union membership are dismissed.

Committees anger at Biffen move

By Richard Evans
Lobby Reporter

The chairmen of Commons select committees agreed unanimously yesterday to resist fiercely a deliberate attempt by the Government to weaken their historic powers.

And last night, after a private meeting, some senior committee chairmen were threatening "guerrilla tactics" if Mr John Biffen, of the Commons, attempts to clamp down on their right to "send for persons, papers and records".

The potentially serious constitutional clash between the select committees and the select committees and the proposals by Mr Biffen that in future ministers should have the right to stop the release of crucial information about nationalized industries and other public bodies, demanded by committees.

Mr Biffen's play comes after the embarrassing climbdown by Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, last July over the release of British Shipbuilders' documents.

Clerk cut brakes of his wife's car

Martin Jones was convicted yesterday on two charges of trying to kill his wife in an attempt to profit from a £120,000 insurance policy on her life.

Jones, aged 25, an insurance clerk, of Bishopswort Road, Bristol, and his wife Margaret, aged 28, are members of the Christian Brethren sect, an offshoot of the Plymouth Brethren.

an application at Bristol Crown Court by Mr Charles Barton, for the defence, for the case to be adjourned for sentence on May 24, to allow time to prepare social and medical reports.

The jury found Jones guilty by a majority of eleven to one of attempting to murder his wife last August by cutting the brake pipes of her car. They also convicted him unanimously of attempting to murder her by setting fire to their home.

Mr Justice Peter Pain granted

Time s list helps Poly students

Young people applying for places at polytechnics are to be helped by *The Times Network for Schools*, which next year will list details of all last-minute course vacancies.

After the release of A-level results in August and September 1985, the Polytechnic Central Admissions Systems (PCAS) will publish all course vacancies on the network as part of its clearing operation.

Yesterday Lord Young, Minister without Portfolio, presented prizes to the winners of *The Times Network* competition. Simon Perugi, aged 14, of Bedford Modern School won an Acorn computer for the school and himself, for a software idea for the mentally handicapped.

A special prize of an Acorn micro, with speech synthesizer, was given to Form 54 of Linden Lodge School for the visually handicapped in Wimbledon, south London.

Pit strike inquiry plans private report

By a Staff Reporter

The members of a National Council for Civil Liberties inquiry into the miners' strike yesterday announced their resignation, but said they would continue to produce a final report as private individuals.

The decision comes after the council's annual meeting last Sunday, which voted by a three to one majority to reject the inquiry panel's view that dissenting miners had a fundamental right to go to work.

The team's interim report, although it accused the government of having used the police for political purposes, also criticised violence on the picket lines.

Professor Peter Wallington, the head of law at Lancaster University and the inquiry panel's chairman, said yesterday that all six members had resigned because the council had disowned its interim report and "rejected the basis of our approach to civil liberties and the policing of the dispute."

The inquiry panel members had decided to continue their work as a group of private individuals and would make arrangements to publish their final report as soon as it could be completed.

Questions remain over the future of the council's general secretary, Mr Larry Gostin, who set up the inquiry, sat on it and backed its interim conclusions.

Yesterday inquiry members said Mr Gostin would wait until a meeting of the council's executive on Thursday before deciding whether to resign his post.

Mr Jacob Eccleston, one of those on the executive left who fought against the interim report conclusions, and a vice-chairman of the council, said: "I regret that members of the inquiry have found it necessary to resign because a small part of their report was criticized."

Thatcher stands firm on travel

By Philip Webster
Political Reporter

The Prime Minister is refusing to make drastic changes to her policy on home and overseas travel in response to Labour flies that she is happier playing the role of international statesman than meeting Britain's domestic problems.

The day after Mrs Margaret Thatcher disclosed that since the 1983 general election she had spent four times as long on official visits abroad as on official trips at home, Whitehall sources emphasized that she saw no reason to bow to unjustified pressure to alter her travelling habits.

It was pointed out that in her first term Mrs Thatcher had made about 70 domestic visits, including party political ones, compared with about 50 overseas trips, and that the overall picture of her premiership was different from that portrayed in her parliamentary reply to Mr Jack Straw, the Labour MP for Blackburn, which concerned the pattern since 1983.

In that she stated that since the election she had spent 76 days or parts of days on overseas visits and 18 days on official visits in the United Kingdom, which gave Mr Straw the opening to claim that the Prime Minister knew far more about West Germany and France, each of which she had

Visits at home

DATE	DAYS	PLACE	PURPOSE
1983			
28 July	1	Cranwell	RAF Cranwell
31 Aug	2	Dumfries	Local
1 Sept		Edinburgh	
		Belth	
		Perthshire	
		Largs	
		Kilbrannan	
		Bridge of Weir	
		York	
18 Nov	1	Enthronement of Archbishop of York	Local
23 Dec	1	Newtownards	Local
		Drumad	
		Barracks	
		Augmieday	
		Army Base	
1984			
6 Jan	1	Maidstone	Local
24 Feb	1	Cowenry	Local
7 April	1	Perthshire	Local
13 April	1	London	Local
3 Aug	1	Docklands	Local
		Cardiff	
		Redhill	
5 Sept	2	Farnborough	Air Show
5-6 Sept		Edinburgh	
		Ratno	
		Livingston	
		New Town	
		Dumfries	
		Knaross	
		Aviemore	
21 Sept	1	Cheltenham	Local
		Wrestham	
26 Sept	1	York	Local
2 Oct	1	Liverpool	Local
1985			
11 Jan	1	Milton Keynes	Local
		Towcester	
		Leicester	
		Lutterworth	
		Harley on	
		Thames	
		Widney	
		Aldington	
		Nesbury	
		Stoke Poges	

visited four times, or even three-quarters of Britain.

With the shire county elections taking place tomorrow Mr Straw disclosed gleefully that Mrs Thatcher had failed

to visit 28 out of 39 of them since 1983.

It was said yesterday that Mrs Thatcher's belief that her answer had referred to days spent on visits, rather than visits themselves, and that

overseas trips would obviously take longer than domestic ones.

It was said, for example, that Mrs Thatcher had in 1980 made twice as many domestic trips, including political ones, as overseas visits.

IBA threat to resist EEC advertising legislation

By Bill Johnston, Technology Correspondent

British television broadcasters will fight the imposition of legislation from Europe if they see themselves as being in danger of losing control of advertising on their networks.

The warning came from the Independent Broadcasting Corporation yesterday at a London conference at which delegates were debating the complexities of the EEC's Green Paper on European television broadcasting and advertising.

Mr John Whitney, Director General of the IBA, said: "The IBA seriously questions the desirability of harmonizing advertising legislation throughout the Community."

The Green Paper, *Television without Frontiers*, was published last year and is meant to act as a discussion document from which the Community's policy will be formulated.

• A national electronic net-

Farmhouse-style music cabinet raises £32,400

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

British design of the Art Nouveau and Deco period came into its own at Christie's yesterday with a rash of new high prices. An oak music cabinet on stand of 1898 by the influential architect designer C. F. A. Voysey sold for £32,400 (estimate £15,000 to £18,000) to the Fine Art Society. It has the simple farmhouse look of his best work and was made for his patron W. Ward Higgs.

The surprise in the silver section was a bid of £8,100 (estimate £2,000 to £3,000) for a Wakeley and Wheeler silver cup and cover bearing the Birmingham mark for 1938. It was designed by R. V. Gleadow and is engraved with an Art Deco pattern of interlocking marmalades; the design has echoes of Eric Gill.

Characteristic of the distinguished tradition of skilled cabinet-making that ran through the early decades of this century in Britain was a suite of

Correction

Therienstein concentration camp was in Czechoslovakia, not Poland, as stated on April 23.

The Times overseas selling prices: Argentine \$28; Australia \$18; Canada \$28; Denmark \$28; France \$28; Germany \$28; Greece \$28; Hong Kong \$28; India \$28; Italy \$28; Japan \$28; Korea \$28; Malaysia \$28; Mexico \$28; Netherlands \$28; New Zealand \$28; Norway \$28; Portugal \$28; Singapore \$28; South Africa \$28; Spain \$28; Sweden \$28; Switzerland \$28; Taiwan \$28; Thailand \$28; United Kingdom \$28; USA \$28; Yugoslavia \$28.

The sale made £348,917 with 18 per cent unsold, which included a group of William Morris carpets with rather hopeful estimates. Two in bad condition were left unsold at £15,000 and £12,000 while a third and rather better one found a buyer at £21,000.

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Corporal denies murdering three Army men in £19,000 payroll robbery

From Ronald Faux, Edinburgh

A corporal in the Royal Scots denied yesterday killing three Army men in a payroll robbery at Penicuik, south of Edinburgh, on January 17.

Andrew Walker, aged 30, pleaded not guilty at Edinburgh High Court to murdering retired Major David Cunningham, aged 56, Staff Sergeant Terence Hosker, aged 36, and Private John Thomson, aged 25, after they had collected £19,000 from a bank for the Scottish Infantry depot at Glencorse Barracks.

The bodies of the three men were found lying outside a cottage in the Pentland Hills with their bloodstained Land Rover abandoned near by.

Walker entered a special defence of alibi, claiming he was driving elsewhere in the Edinburgh area at the time of the murder. He denied stealing a bag containing £19,000 in wages, and charges of attempting to pervert the course of justice and theft.

Walker allegedly tried to get an inmate at Edinburgh prison, where he was being held on February 15, to take a letter out of prison without permission and threatened to kill the inmate and his girlfriend if he disclosed the contents of their conversation.

According to the charge the letter from Walker was to a man in the Muirhouse area of Edinburgh who was asked to

contact a newspaper and radio station and claim that the murders had been carried out by the Scottish cell of the Provisional IRA. The other charge related to a break-in at Jock's Bar, at Ritchie Camp, Kirknewton, on October 18, 1984. Walker denies all the charges.

The jury of nine women and six men were shown coloured photographs of the three bodies as they lay in the snow outside the cottage and of their Land Rover. They heard that Walker allegedly used a 9mm sub-machine-gun to repeatedly shoot Staff Sergeant Hosker in the head, neck, chest and stomach; to shoot Major Cunningham in the right side of his head; and Private Thomson in the right forearm and back of his head.

Pay Warrant Officer Sergeant-Major William Hodkisson, aged 37, stationed at Glencorse, told the court that Staff Sergeant Hosker came to the depot 10 days before the robbery to replace him. He explained that the 100 permanent staff at Glencorse were paid weekly and the recruits once a fortnight, the amounts varied but were higher on the week of a passing-out parade as was the case on the week of the robbery.

The normal routine for collecting the wages from the Royal Bank of Scotland in

Penicuik was to drive by the most direct route from the barracks to the rear of the bank in the morning, and collect the money in a sack.

On the day of the robbery a cheque for £19,000 was handed to the bank for cash.

Orders had been given about what to do in the event of a hold-up. He said: "The money is to be handed over and no attempt should be made to resist."

Cross-examined by Mr Donald MacAulay, QC, for the defence, Sergeant-Major Hodkisson agreed that the same route to the bank was taken every Thursday at the same time and that it would be easy for someone to establish the timings and the route of the payroll detail. An Army vehicle was always used.

He said that there would normally be four men on the run, including two escorts. One would go into the bank with the cashier and the other would stay in the Land Rover with the driver. He did not know why there were only three men involved on the day of the robbery.

Sergeant-Major Hodkisson pointed out Walker in court. The accused was stationed at the depot until a week before the robbery.

The trial, before Lord Grieve, continues today and is expected to last two weeks.



New bishop: The Ven Wilfred Wood yesterday with his daughter, Nicola, aged four (Photograph: Warren Harrison).

First black bishop for the Church of England

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

The first black bishop in the Church of England is to be the Ven Wilfred Wood, present Archbishop of Southwark, whose appointment as suffragan Bishop of Croydon was announced yesterday.

He will be responsible under the Bishop of Southwark, the Right Rev Ronald Bowby, for 102 parishes in Croydon and East Surrey.

Archdeacon Wood is the best known black churchman in Britain, having served on the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure, sat as a magistrate,

and been race relations officer to the Bishop of London. He was moderator of the World Council of Churches' controversial programme to combat racism, and he sits on the Archbishop of Canterbury's commission for inner urban areas.

He is aged 49, and was ordained a deacon in Barbados and a priest a year later in London in 1962. He was vicar of St Laurence, Catford, south London, and became Archdeacon and borough dean of Southwark in 1982.

Baigrie jury approves siege police tactics

By Michael Horsnell

The police did all they could to recapture the escaped murderer James Baigrie after he held them at bay for 43 hours with a sawn-off shotgun from the inside of a van, an inquest jury decided yesterday.

The jury of five men and four women recorded a verdict that Baigrie, aged 33, killed himself at the end of the siege last March, but in a rider they said they approved of the police tactics which have been criticized by the National Council for Civil Liberties (NCCCL).

The Westminster inquest had been told that Baigrie, who was on the run from Saughton Prison, Edinburgh, where he was serving a life sentence for murder, was found by the police in the van outside his flat in Philbeach Gardens, Earls Court. He shot himself after armed officers threw CS gas cartridges into the vehicle.

The NCCCL had said that the police prevented Baigrie from speaking to friends who had volunteered to help him out of his predicament. The national council said after the verdict that it had been denied a transcript of the negotiations between Baigrie and the officers who tried to persuade him to give himself up.

Miss Marie Staunton, legal officer of the NCCCL, which represented Baigrie's family at the inquest, said: "The family should have had access to full transcripts of the conversations between police and Mr Baigrie. Now they will never know what really happened and never find out the truth."

"In this inquest, as in all inquests, there was a lot of secrecy. This was a very odd sight. It was not a hostage situation. We would like to know what actually happened and it is hard to see why these transcripts could not be released."

The police, who told the inquest that Baigrie refused to speak to friends who had volunteered to help him during the siege and that the escapee had made his mind up to commit suicide shortly before they moved in, said their tactics had been vindicated.

The former Metropolitan Police assistant commissioner, Mr Geoffrey Dear, who is now Chief Constable of the West Midlands, said after the hearing: "The transcripts of negotiations between us and Baigrie could not be released because they could be used by those who train terrorists to resist negotiations."

Cancer test scheme is not mean, Thatcher insists

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

The Prime Minister yesterday defended the Government's plans to overhaul cervical cancer screening programmes against Opposition claims of meanness in funding the improvements.

The plans, announced on Monday by Mr Kenneth Clarke, Minister for Health, call for all health authorities to install computerized call and recall systems and to ensure that all women get the results of their tests.

The measures come after criticisms of the present screening system in the wake of the disclosure last March that an Oxford woman aged 32 died of cervical cancer after not being told her test had proved positive. About 2,000 women a year die of the disease in Britain but it can be cured if detected early enough.

Mr Clarke is also calling for more effective processing of cervical smear tests in laboratories and developments enabling older women to be offered the tests.

However, the plans have been criticized for not including new funding of up to £17 million for a computerized

system that could be used also to screen against breast cancer. The scheme is meaningless without money being in it," Dr Jack Cuzick, screening specialist at the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, said yesterday.

In the House of Commons yesterday, Mr Alf Dubs, Labour MP for Battersea, said: "There is only one word for this meanness by this Government, and that word is 'murder'."

Dismissing his claim as "nonsense", Mrs Margaret Thatcher said that health authorities could find the cash to fund improvements from their present allocations.

The implementation of the computerized system by family practitioner committees with the liaison of district health authorities would cost £4 million out of more than £3,000 million allocated to family practitioner services, she said.

At present, more than a third of practitioner committees use computers for call and recall of screened patients.

Under the plans proposed by Mr Clarke, a system will be introduced in which all women are notified that their test has been done and told who to contact for the result.

Teenage pregnancies 'set to rise'

By Our Science Correspondent

Britain faces a serious increase in the number of teenage pregnancies leading to more forced marriages, higher illegitimacy rates and an increase in "back street" abortions, according to an international group of health experts.

A meeting held by the Family Planning Association in London yesterday argued that the increases will happen if the prescribing of contraceptives to young teenagers is prohibited and restrictions on sex education are imposed.

The meeting was called to publicise the findings of a study by the Guttmacher Institute in New York.

America has the highest teenage pregnancy rate in the developed world. Britain's rate is less than half that of the US but three times higher than The Netherlands.

Research on embryos wins support

By Our Science Correspondent

Most women favour research using human embryos if the work is under the control of a national watchdog body, according to a survey.

Only 10 per cent of 1,000 women questioned by doctors in Edinburgh felt that research on three-day-old embryos should not be allowed. 14 per cent were against research on embryos of up to 14 days, but the figure dropped to 11 per cent when they were told the work might help to avoid birth defects.

The survey was conducted by doctors at the family planning centre in Edinburgh, under the auspices of the Centre for Reproductive Biology at Edinburgh University.

Nearly three-quarters of the women were against laws being passed to forbid all research. 9 per cent were in favour, and 19 per cent were unsure.

Powell BILL, page 5

Jasmine Beckford 'like Belsen victim'

By Tony Samstag

Jasmine Beckford could not have looked "well and happy" as described by her social worker the last time she saw the child alive, the independent inquiry into her death was told by a pathologist yesterday.

Dr Iain West, head of the department of forensic medicine at Guy's Hospital, London, said his post-mortem examination on the child, aged four, last July had shown "about twenty separate areas of bone injury in the child's body", pressure and burn scars of varying ages on the skin, and further evidence of long-term malnutrition.

"It was pot-bellied, its ribs stuck out in relief almost like a Belsen victim and the limbs were just skin and bones", Dr West said of the body. At her death, Jasmine Beckford weighed 23lb and was 3ft 5in tall. Of such cases, he was "probably the worst I've seen; if not the worst, certainly a close second", he added.

The girl died of head injuries inflicted by her stepfather, Maurice Beckford, aged 25, while she was in the care of Brent council. He was jailed last March for 10 years for her manslaughter. Her mother,

Beverley Lorrington, also aged 25, was jailed for 18 months for neglect.

Dr West said that injuries to the child's left leg, "many months' old, were such that she could not have walked without pain and would have been in "continuous discomfort".

Damage to the thigh muscle, much of which had been replaced by bone because of inadequately healed injuries, was "quite unique".

Scars of various ages on the child's hands, face, body and legs would have been obvious on most children, but especially so on black skin, where scarring tends to cause loss of pigment.

On March 12 last year, the last time she was seen alive, by social workers the child had been described by Miss Gunn Wahlstrom, her social worker, as apparently "well and happy", according to notes read to the inquiry yesterday.

Jasmine and her younger sister, Louise, were returned to their parents in April 1982 from foster care. In the last 10 months of her life the older child was seen only once by Miss Wahlstrom, despite many attempts. The inquiry continues today.

Nurse 'did not help heart baby'

A senior nurse refused to interrupt her tea break to help a baby having a heart attack, it was alleged yesterday. Staff nurse Sylvia Sinclair, aged 35, relaxed in the tearoom at Brompton Hospital, Fulham, London, while colleagues rushed to deal with the emergency, an industrial tribunal was told.

The baby girl aged 18 months, had undergone surgery to fit a heart pacemaker when she had a cardiac arrest September 22 last year. The hearing in Chelsea was told. The baby survived the ordeal.

Mrs Sinclair, of Graves Tower, World's End Estate, West Bromploth, who was dismissed last December after a disciplinary hearing into the incident, claims unfair dismissal and seeks reinstatement.

Staff nurse Sophie Masserey, aged 25, who raised the alarm said: "The first person I saw was Nurse Sinclair. She said she was on her teabreak."

Mrs Sinclair was also said to have prevented another nurse going to the baby's help. She denied the allegation.

Mrs Sinclair said that she was not told the baby was having a cardiac arrest. The decision of the tribunal will be given at a later date.

Britain leads Europe in stolen cars

By Clifford Webb, Motoring Correspondent

Britain has the worst stolen car record in Europe. Out of every 10,000 cars on the road here twice as many are stolen than in France and six times as many as in West Germany, it was revealed yesterday by the Federation Internationale de l'Automobile, the Paris-based motoring organization (FIA).

It reported that out of every 10,000 cars registered in Britain, 22 were stolen last year. That compares with 13 in France, 12 in Sweden, 11 in Spain, six in Italy, four in Belgium, and 3.5 in West Germany. The figure for the United States is nine.

Scotland Yard's stolen car

squad last night described the situation as "very serious". The Home Office has set up a study group to investigate the epidemic and to try to identify the cause.

Britain is rapidly becoming one of the world's most prolific sources of stolen luxury cars. More than 500 have disappeared already this year, making a total of 6,000 in the past four years. Most end up overseas.

In France the car thief's most popular target is the BMW 323i. It accounted for nearly 30 per cent of all cars stolen there last year. The federation says,

however, that many of the reported thefts in France are "arranged" by the owner to claim higher compensation than the car is worth.

In Greece, for a £3 fee, a motoring organization circulates details of stolen cars to newspapers, radio, television, frontier posts, police stations and motorway toll booths.

The federation is asking manufacturers to follow the example of BMW in France and cich the car's registration number on all windows and screens. That has reduced BMW thefts by 35 per cent overall.

Duke 'fixed up' with girl friend

The Duke of Devonshire handed over cheques for £150,000 after being "fixed up" with a girl friend, it was claimed at the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

The Duke, aged 65, who has already told the trial jury how he leashed gifts on the women in his life, has gone away with the unnamed girl for a week, Andreas Shellis told detectives.

In an interview with Det Insp Ian Marsden, which was read to the jury, Mr Shellis, aged 43, of Northolt Road, Harrow, north-west London, said he understood that three cheques drawn on the Duke's account for £150,000 were presents for a girl friend. The girl, whom the police have been unable to trace, was supposed to buy a flat, furniture and paintings with the money.

The prosecution has alleged that Peter Callaghan, the son of the duke's butler, stole the cheques. Two, for £61,000, were cashed and an attempt was made to cash a third cheque for £89,000. Heraklis Kouzoupis, Mr Shellis and his brother, Jack, have denied stealing, and obtaining money by deception.

Mr Andreas Shellis told police officers that Mr "Ricky" Kouzoupis gave him cheques for £28,000, £33,000 and £98,000, all purporting to have been signed by the Duke of Chesterfield Street, Mayfair, central London.

Mr Kouzoupis did not have a bank account, and he agreed to change the cheques made out to cash, at his own bank. The first two were passed, but the third was stopped.

Mr Kouzoupis had promised him £2,000 for his help, but in the end he got "nothing but a load of trouble".

The hearing continues today.

Judge defers his station decision

A decision is expected in the High Court next week in the action by the Greater London Council and four London boroughs to have a bigger say in their right to save Marylebone railway station from closure.

The GLC, together with Brent, Ealing, Harrow, and Hillingdon boroughs, have asked the court to overturn a decision of the London Regional Passengers' Committee not to allow objectors to cross-examine witnesses or make submissions on the evidence, at the forthcoming public hearing. Mr Justice Kennedy reserved his judgement yesterday.

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PARLIAMENT APRIL 29 1985

Future of Serps

Curbing rogue directors

London's future

Kinnock calls Thatcher 'twister' in clash over state scheme

PENSIONS

The accusation by Mr Neil Kinnock, Leader of the Opposition, that Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister, was a "twister" and that her Government was "rattling" on an election pledge on pensions, brought a complaint from a backbench Tory MP in the Commons and a comment from the Speaker (Mr Bernard Weatherill) that he deprecated such comments.

The complaint and the Speaker's criticism also covered a remark by Mr Alfred Dubs (Battersea, Lab) who had declared that the word to describe the Government's failure to provide more money for cervical cancer screening was "murder".

Mr Robert Adley (Christchurch, C) made his complaint in answer to a question time clash involving Mr Kinnock, Mr Dubs and Mr Thatcher.

Mr Adley told the Speaker: You are the guardian of the good name of the House. Will you give a thought to the fact that in the face of the House's reputation for its ancient House, (Conservative cheer.)

The Speaker: I did not rule them out of order because the House knows that robust debate is one of our traditions. (Labour cheer.) But moderation in our language is essential to civilized debate and I do deprecate words of that kind. (Conservative cheer.)

Mr Kinnock, at a point of order, said he strongly supported the Speaker's view that robust exchanges were in the nature of the House and its best conventions.

But when I hear your deprecation (the continued) I feel obliged, as I used two of the words mentioned, to say that when the policies that give rise to such language are moderated then the language will be moderated.

The Speaker: Prime Minister's question time has undoubtedly become noisier and I hope the House will be more mindful of this because it is a bad example to the rest of the country. (Conservative cheer.)

Mr Andrew Faisls (Warley East, Lab) asked Mrs Thatcher: After today's mauling do you still want the televising of the House? (Labour laughter.)

Mrs Thatcher did not answer but the Speaker observed: That is a somewhat spurious point of order.

Mr Kinnock earlier asked if Mrs Thatcher really believed that there was no plan to change the earnings related component of the state pension scheme.

After the election last night with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Secretary of State for Social Security about this matter (he said), Mrs Thatcher told us that the 11 million people in the state earning related pensions scheme whether that is still her explicit view?

Mrs Thatcher: There has been undertaken a fundamental review. (Labour laughter) It is the duty of governments from time to time to undertake such fundamental reviews. That review has covered retirement pension, provision for children, housing benefit and supplementary benefit.

What Mr Kinnock is saying is that no time during the lifetime of a Parliament must ever undertake a fundamental review. I reject that proposition.

Mr Kinnock: I am not saying that. Does Mrs Thatcher recall that the

private provision by voluntary Mr Kinnock: There is another principle - that when you undertake the wholesale revision of a basic part of the welfare state you at least tell the people when you are standing for election.

When and where did Mrs Thatcher ever say she was going to end the state earnings related pension, or to end the state grant, or to end maternity grants, or to cut housing benefit or take away allowances for the poorest people in the country?

Why will not Mrs Thatcher answer straight questions about these matters? Why is she such a twister? (Labour cheer and Conservative protest.)

Mrs Thatcher: Because I believe it is the fundamental duty of government to undertake these deep-seated reviews. No government can simply say it will not undertake a fundamental review. I reject that proposition.

We have undertaken the review. The matter will shortly become before the Cabinet. We may take more than one meeting to discuss it. (Labour laughter) I am aware the Opposition announces its reviews without having discussed it at all and promptly rejects them the next day.

Yes, we shall widely discuss. Yes, we shall bring them before the House, and we shall justify our conclusions then.

Mr Dubs: Yesterday's Government announcement about cervical cancer screening is nothing more than a public relations exercise because no resources are being made available for the necessary computers, staff to take the smears or do the laboratory tests.

Without these resources there will continue to be a thousand preventable deaths of women. There is only one word for this meanness by the Government, and that word is "murder".

Mrs Thatcher: He is talking nonsense. Under this Government, spending on family practitioner services in England alone has risen from £1.4 billion in 1978-79 to over £3 billion in 1983-84 a growth in the volume of resources on nearly 100 per cent.

The number of general practitioners has increased by over 2,000. Over a third of general practitioners are now women.

Mr Kinnock: I am not saying that. Does Mrs Thatcher recall that the

Secretary of State (Mr Norman Fowler) himself said when he was in setting up an inquiry "is not to call into question the fundamental pensions structure that was established in the 1970s with all-party agreement to which I was party".

Reviews are a natural part of government, rattling should not be. (Labour cheer.)

Mrs Thatcher: This is the most fundamental review ever undertaken since the time of Beveridge. Beveridge himself announced a firm principle that state provision should not be so great as to preclude

about the number of such cases which are having a great deal of publicity and complaint. It is necessary, particularly when a child's life is lost or a child is seriously injured, that there should be both an independent investigation into what has happened and some publicity after investigation as to what went wrong.

Mr Tringham: We all share his feeling. We are only here to take all possible precautions. The awful thing is that public awareness only occurs after some ghastly tragedy has happened.

Lady Faithful (C): It is not unfair to say that the senior social workers should suffer as a result of this case when the fault is not proven?

Mr Tringham: I entirely agree.

INSOLVENCY BILL

The threat of disqualification would be a strong incentive to directors to take a much closer interest in their company's financial position and to pay proper attention to the interests of creditors. Mr Alexander Fletcher, Under Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, said when moving second reading in the Commons of the Insolvency Bill.

He said the introduction of the concept of wrongful trading would be of major benefit in discouraging reckless conduct. In particular, it would tackle the "Phoenix syndrome" where successive insolvent companies carried on what was essentially the same business.

Mr Fletcher said the Government's proposals on disqualification and wrongful trading should go far towards improving commercial conduct and protecting creditors and were generally welcomed.

Limited liability was an essential element of a successful commercial and financial system, but it was abused. The Bill now required the official receiver or the voluntary liquidator to report to the Secretary of State if, in their judgement, there was a director who had been guilty of misconduct as director made him unfit to be concerned in the future in the management of a company.

Some directors took no effective action, leaving the state to wind-up the affairs of the company at a point where few assets, if any, remained to

meet the claims of creditors. Unless such directors were protected from prosecution for fraudulent behaviour - which involved dishonesty, and was not a simple matter to establish - no distinction was drawn between directors who took timely action and those who did not.

At present there was no incentive in law for directors to take early action. Those who did not were a danger to shareholders, employees, consumers and other business.

The Bill as introduced in the Lords contained a clause which would have provided for directors of companies subject to compulsory liquidation to be disqualified automatically from holding office in that capacity. This clause was removed from the Bill in the Lords.

The Government's initial judgement was that the clause which allowed the affairs of a company of which he was an officer to deteriorate to the point where the intervention of the court was required to strike a proper balance between the interests of the company and the public interest.

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meet the claims of creditors. Unless such directors were protected from prosecution for fraudulent behaviour - which involved dishonesty, and was not a simple matter to establish - no distinction was drawn between directors who took timely action and those who did not.

corporate insolvency - must take place to ensure that creditors were protected from directors whose conduct had demonstrated their unwillingness to assume the responsible office of company director.

Some amendments made in the Lords against the Government's advice that the Bill should give guidelines as to what constituted unfit conduct and should place some time limit on the working of the provision.

The Government accepted that guidelines on unfit conduct and a time limit were desirable but did not believe that the amendments which had been made represented the best approach to this question and it was intended to bring forward the Government's own proposals as the Bill made progress.

The clause which provided for directors to be made personally liable for the debts of their companies where the court made a declaration of wrongful trading would provide an even more powerful spur to proper conduct than the proposals on disqualification.

The Government shared the view of the committee's recommendation for a new concept of directors should be required to accept personal liability for wrongful trading as proposed to fraudulent trading to meet the widespread concern at the ease with which an unscrupulous person could allow a company to continue to trade when there was no reasonable prospect of its creditors being paid.

The Bill empowered the court to declare a director of a company in insolvent liquidation to be personally liable to make a contribution to the assets of the company if it had been used wrongfully.

Such liability was incurred if, before the liquidation, the director knew, or ought to have known,

that there was no reasonable prospect that the company would be able to pay its debts in full. The Bill would remedy that.

It is on that basis that in spirit that we expect to receive reports from liquidators and the Official Receiver.

Mr Fletcher said the Bill would ensure that those who acted as insolvent practitioners were fit and competent to do so. The absence of checks on who might act in that capacity had undoubtedly led to a small but unacceptable number of abuses. The Bill would remedy that.

The Government would propose amendments to the Bill, mainly technical, to improve insolvency procedures and to reflect helpful comments about the Bill by insolvency practitioners.

They would also include provisions giving effect to his announcement of November last year that the principle essential utilities should be prevented from securing more favourable treatment than other creditors, following insolvency, by threatening to discontinue supply. He said that he was referring to suppliers of electricity, gas, water and telephone.

The Bill adopted the Cork recommendations on qualification and fidelity insurance for insolvency practitioners. Consultations were going on with the main accountancy and legal bodies to introduce amendments to reduce the area of restrictions on practitioners acting as liquidators or administrators of insolvent companies. The Government intended, that only relationships which clearly constituted a conflict of interests would be caught.

No final decision had been taken on the level of experience and training to be required of an applicant for a licence, or to which bodies the Secretary of State's licensing function would be delegated. Consultations were continuing.

The Bill's proposals represented a significant reform of the law on preferential debts. But the Government did not accept that there was any justification for the reduction in the preference period of VAT from 12 to six months. That had been inserted into the Bill in the House of Lords and the Government would invite the Commons to restore the previous position.

The new administration procedure and the reform of the law on receivership would give a new thrust to efforts to avoid insolvency or to rescue the viable parts of insolvent companies. The Bill would also provide modern and effective insolvency codes which met current needs and would stand the test of time.

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Mr Fletcher said the Bill would ensure that those who acted as insolvent practitioners were fit and competent to do so. The absence of checks on who might act in that capacity had undoubtedly led to a small but unacceptable number of abuses. The Bill would remedy that.

The Government would propose amendments to the Bill, mainly technical, to improve insolvency procedures and to reflect helpful comments about the Bill by insolvency practitioners.

They would also include provisions giving effect to his announcement of November last year that the principle essential utilities should be prevented from securing more favourable treatment than other creditors, following insolvency, by threatening to discontinue supply. He said that he was referring to suppliers of electricity, gas, water and telephone.

The Bill adopted the Cork recommendations on qualification and fidelity insurance for insolvency practitioners. Consultations were going on with the main accountancy and legal bodies to introduce amendments to reduce the area of restrictions on practitioners acting as liquidators or administrators of insolvent companies. The Government intended, that only relationships which clearly constituted a conflict of interests would be caught.

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Lessons to be learnt from death of young girl

SOCIAL SECURITY

When the independent inquiry into the Jasmine Beckford case had concluded its report the Government would examine it carefully to see whether any lesson could be learnt which might be helpful in improving arrangements for the protection of children. Lady Tringham, Under Secretary of State for Health and Social Security, told the House of Lords at question time.

She said the chief inspector of the Social Services Inspectorate strongly reminded directors of social services on April 9 about their responsibilities in these matters.

Lor Harris of Greenwich (SDP): There is increasing public anxiety

about the number of such cases which are having a great deal of publicity and complaint. It is necessary, particularly when a child's life is lost or a child is seriously injured, that there should be both an independent investigation into what has happened and some publicity after investigation as to what went wrong.

Mr Tringham: We all share his feeling. We are only here to take all possible precautions. The awful thing is that public awareness only occurs after some ghastly tragedy has happened.

Lady Faithful (C): It is not unfair to say that the senior social workers should suffer as a result of this case when the fault is not proven?

Mr Tringham: I entirely agree.

Stafford told to cope with flu outbreak

The Government should give as much help as possible to those people affected by the outbreak of influenza in his constituency which had already resulted in as many as 20 tragic deaths. Mr William Cash (Stafford, C) told the Prime Minister during question time.

Mr Thatcher replied: I saw the report and I made inquiries. I know there are very considerable difficulties in the area because of this sudden outbreak.

I understand the health authorities do normally meet this kind of contingency out of their existing financial allocations. The district is receiving £33.8 million, which includes nearly £500,000 of growth money and I hope they will be able to do everything possible within that sum.

Mr Patrick Duffy (Sheffield, Attercliffe, Lab): Has he read reports of a packed protest meeting at Plymouth Guildhall last Friday night when the Government's proposals were met with outrage and even fury?

Will he comment on the reported view of the Government's consultative exercise by Bill Giffin, a senior industrial trade union representative in the dockyard, when he described the Government's consultation intention as pure and absolute hypocrisy?

Mr Butler: I refute that absolutely. There have been suggestions that our consultation process is neither going to be genuine nor long enough. The consultations will be genuine and will be long enough in the light of the very considerable discussion and debate about this matter which has taken place over the past year.

Mr William Walker (Tayside, North, C): One of the greatest assets the company can have is the skill of

Missed opportunity

Mr Bryan Gould, an Opposition spokesman on trade and industry, speaking on the Insolvency Bill, said the notorious mischief against which the Bill was directed included the practice of directors who, when a company was in financial difficulties, escaped their responsibilities by going into liquidation and then setting up another business free of all debts, and the new business would be a cheat of creditors of what was due to them.

Companies which could be nursed back to financial health often preferred to go into liquidation. It was in the public interest to make sure companies did not go prematurely into liquidation.

To the extent that the Bill sought to remedy these deficiencies, the Opposition supported it. But it showed signs of inadequate preparation and consultation.

The Bill was in some ways a missed opportunity. It failed to provide the comprehensive reform recommended by Cork. It did not provide the special insolvency court for which the report made a powerful case and which would have been a substantial step towards

simplification of the inevitably complicated procedures.

Neither did the Bill provide for a fund comprising 10 per cent of the available assets to be set aside for unsecured creditors. This was, perhaps, the major omission.

Mr Fletcher intervened to say that he had discussed the matter with Sir Kenneth Cork and the intention was to have a fighting fund for the liquidator, not what would be a dividend reserved for the unsecured creditors.

Abolition Bill survives: four vote majority for Government

A proposal to replace the GLC with a smaller, elected body known as the London Metropolitan Authority was designed, not to wreck the Local Government Bill, but rather to rescue it. Lord Hatter (Lab) said in moving a new clause embodying the proposal on the second reading of the Bill in the House of Lords.

The proposal was coupled with further new clause establishing new elected bodies to replace each of the abolished metropolitan county councils. The Bill would fragment the present system and place excessive detailed controls in the hands of the Departments of the Environment and of Transport.

There was no specific provision within the Bill to ensure that such services as scientific, technical, computing and information technology could be properly sustained as a vital resource to meet the needs of London overall.

One of the most serious flaws in the Bill was the lack of any effective machinery for carrying out the massive upheaval due to take place as soon as April next year. A London-wide vote was essential to deal with the large and increasing proportions of the working population on cross boundary journeys between home and work.

Lord Hatter's new clause was rejected by 213 votes to 209 - Government majority, four.

Lord Hatter's proposals were rejected by 212 votes to 192 - Government majority, 20.

The GLC had no longer got enough to do to justify its continued existence. Yet it continued to spend large sums of money in ways that antagonised large numbers of its own people. It was spending £10 million of ratepayers' money on an advertising campaign against Government policies. The amendments would not stop that kind of spending.

If the House sought to set up an elected body to take over the functions that would be striking at the heart of the Bill and leading their successors with all the troubles that they were now contending with.

Plummer: London-wide body is essential

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We understood and wished the GLC and the metropolitan county councils (he said). That is a firm commitment of the Government.

He urged peers to hold to the principle enshrined in the second reading of the Bill.

Lady Birk, for the Opposition, said that many of the functions which the GLC had done well to perform would not be retained under the new structure. What the amendments were doing was to set up a structure where the functions would then be decided.

The threat that had gone through the whole proceedings on the Bill was the lack of any provision for

the Government from the consequences of hasty reorganization.

The amendment was not seeking to interfere with the proposals in the Bill to devolve certain powers to individual London borough councils, but there was concern at the way in which essential city-wide functions of a strategic character would be administered in future for the good of all London and its people.

Towering insult to the City

Mr David Steel, Leader of the Liberal Party, called on the Prime Minister at question time to give an assurance that she would accept the recommendations of the planning inspector against the construction of what he described as a 290ft monstrosity at the Mansion House, a reference to the proposed Mica vander Rhoel office block.

Given her known distaste for planning and conservation (he said) if she allowed this to go ahead it would be regarded as a towering insult to the City of London.

Mrs Thatcher replied: This is a matter for the Secretary of State for the Environment (Mr Patrick Jenkin) who is considering the matter and will make an announcement when he is ready to do so.

New Bishop

Tory poll tax could cost everyone with a job £700 a year, Labour says

By Hugh Clayton, Local Government Correspondent

A poll tax that replaced rates could cost each employed member of a household between £700 and £800 a year, Mr John Cunningham, Labour's chief spokesman on the environment, said yesterday.

"It is absolute rubbish to propose or even hint or suggest that this is an easy, slick alternative to the rates", he said at the party's headquarters in London. He added that the average domestic rate now was £368 a year.

The higher suggested figure for a poll tax was based on a narrowing of the tax base derived in turn from govern-



ment hints and leaks about the likely shape of a poll tax. "Nobody can tell me that a poll tax is acceptable in principle in a democracy based on universal suffrage", Mr Cunningham said.

His remarks highlighted one

of the main features of the low-key shire election campaign which will end on polling day tomorrow. A confusing cross-current of argument about rates has led each of the two largest parties to assert that the other makes the heaviest demands of the ratepayers in the English and Welsh counties where the elections are being held.

Mr Cunningham said that Labour had quoted the amounts that ratepayers actually had to pay. Conservatives had concentrated on the higher rate of increase in rate poundages by Labour-led councils. "Rate poundage is a way of getting off the hook",

Parties size up Alliance factor

By Peter Davenport

Political control of Humberside County Council has changed hands between Labour and the Conservatives each time there has been an election, ever since the authority's formation under local government reorganization 12 years ago.

The Labour Party was the first to take the reins of the sprawling authority, which covers both banks of the Humber, but it lost to the Tories four years later in 1977.

Labour swept back in 1981, taking 41 of the 75 seats with 33 of those remaining going to the Conservatives.

In this election though, both main parties are anxiously trying to assess the likely impact of the SDP/Liberal Alliance which, with more than 60 candidates in the field, is fighting its first full campaign in Humberside county elections.

Although Tory and Labour leaders indicate that any alliance votes will be picked up at the expense of the other main party, Mr Peter Wilson, a teacher and chairman of the Hull SDP, insists that its canvass returns show defectors from both camps.

In particular he says that the Commons shenanigans of last week, with Labour MPs physically restraining the SDP leader, Dr David Owen, from making a speech, has led to dismay even among committed Labour voters.

Two Hull MPs, John Prescott and Kevin McNamara, were involved in those scenes and I have had several Labour voters come up to me in the ward where I am acting as agent

and say they are going to vote for us because of what happened.

"We are taking votes from both parties and I believe we have a very strong chance of holding the balance of power in Humberside next Friday morning."

Alliance officials are reluctant to put a figure on their hopes for success but say that fewer than three seats would be bad and more than 12 very good.

Humberside is suffering high unemployment: the figure is about 19 per cent and Hull has been affected particularly badly by the decline of its once important fishing industry.

The city is a Labour stronghold with the party taking 22 of 23 seats in the last elections and, in spite of Alliance hopes of providing shocks in a handful of wards, Mr Terry Geraghty, a county councillor and Labour group leader, is confident he will remain in power.

The Labour group is making unemployment an issue, saying that a prospective Tory budget would mean the loss of between 4,000 and 5,000 jobs in the area.

The Labour Party put up local rates by 61 per cent and, during its first year of office according to Mr Alec Ramshaw, an estate agent and deputy leader of the Conservatives on the county council, cost the authority £45 million in government penalties.

Mr Ramshaw says that with cuts amounting to only 0.5 per cent and without compulsory redundancies there could be savings of £12 million and the council would be taken out of

the rate support grant penalty net.

The Tories are basing their campaign on law and order after the Humberside chief constable reported a 17 per cent increase in crime statistics for the first three months of the year.

Independent observers predict that the poll tomorrow will be close with the role of the Alliance candidates, especially in marginal wards in Hull, being crucial.

They expect Labour to retain control with a reduced majority

Sail west: The Duke of Edinburgh (left) talking to Mr George Salley, captain of the Godspeed, before it set sail for Jamestown, Virginia, from the Isle of Dogs, east London, yesterday.

The 68-ft-long ship is a replica of one of the first three ships to set sail for America with settlers in 1606.

Captain Salley and his crew of 14 Virginians expect the voyage to take 10 weeks and show that America's first settlers arrived in Virginia, not 450 miles up the coast in Massachusetts, New England. (Photograph: Julian Herbert)

Powell Bill likely to be lost

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

An unofficial all-party backbench alliance, which has the tacit backing of senior health ministers, is expected on Friday effectively to kill Mr Enoch Powell's attempt to ban experiments on human embryos.

Despite the heavy Commons majority for the Unborn Children (Protection) Bill on second reading, and its passage through the committee stage, the measure, which has split the Cabinet and Conservative Par-

ty, is highly unlikely to make any further progress.

The Bill is due to be taken on Friday after an uncontroversial road traffic measure introduced by Mr Tim Smith, Conservative MP for Beaconsfield.

In an effort to prevent Mr Powell's Bill being reached, or at least to delay consideration of it until late in Friday's sitting, Labour MPs have tabled a series of amendments to Mr Smith's Bill.

The only real hope for the Powell Bill was for Mr Smith's to be withdrawn.

But, it was learnt yesterday, Mr Smith has declined a plea from Mr Powell, with whom he has had two long conversations on the issue, to take the Bill off Friday's order paper.

In so doing, Mr Smith is known to have consulted Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, and Mr Kenneth Clarke, his deputy.

Death toll from flu type illness rises to 20

By Peter Davenport

Four more people have died in the outbreak of an influenza-like illness in the Stafford area, health officials disclosed yesterday, bringing the death toll over the past 12 days to 20.

A worrying development for medical authorities trying to contain and identify the virus is the discovery that a man admitted to hospital for an unconnected complaint is suffering from the infection.

If investigations show that he contracted the virus in hospital, it will be the first such case among the 94 patients who have been treated, and may mean a revision of nursing techniques at the three hospitals caring for victims.

Mr James Bartlett, the district general manager of the Mid-Staffordshire District Health Authority, said yesterday that the area's Control of Infections Committee was being convened last night.

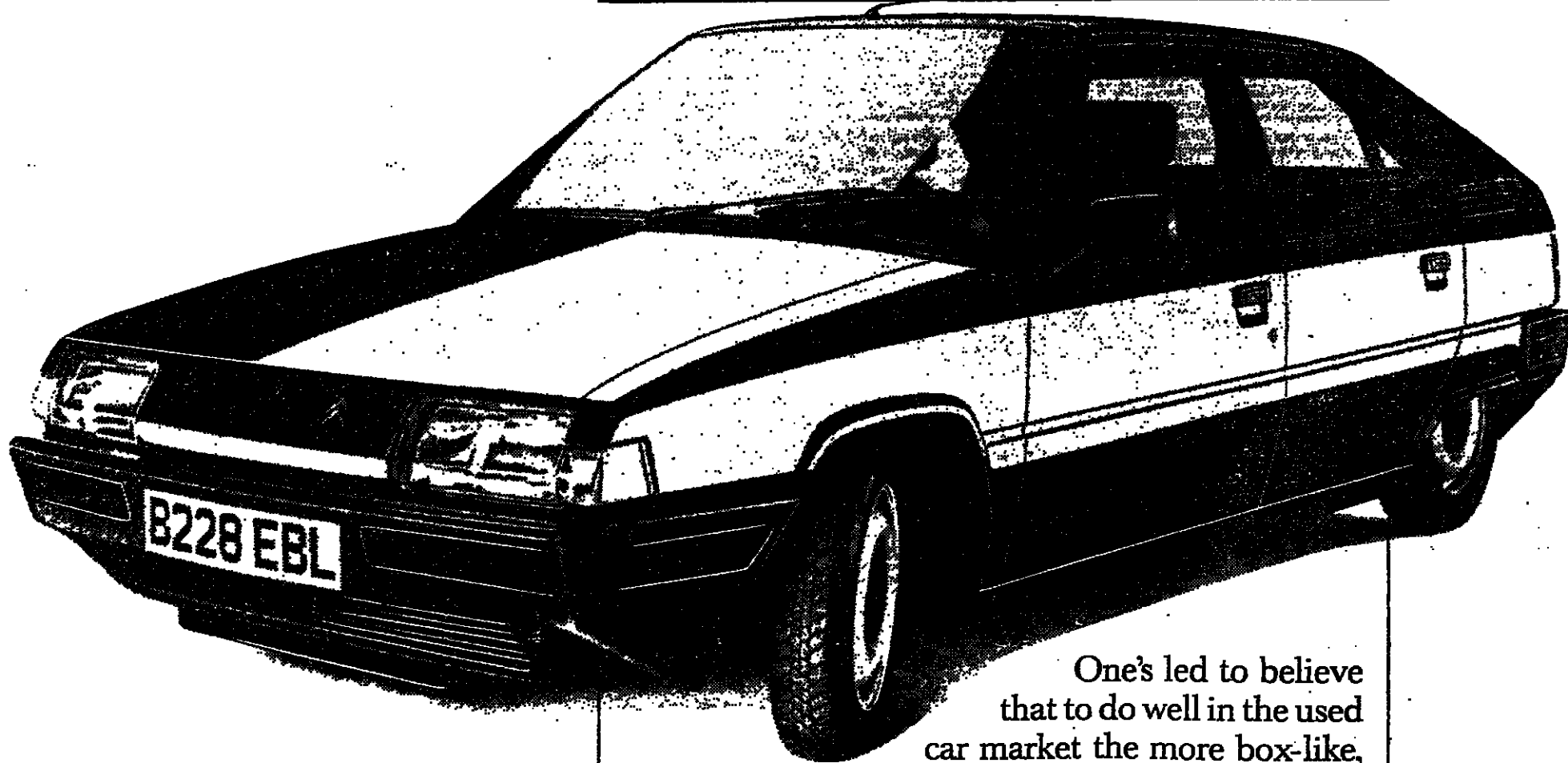
The victims have died from bronchial pneumonia, after contracting the illness. Specialists with the authority believe the outbreak may have been caused by a mutation of the Type-B influenza virus.

Stafford District General Hospital had admitted 67 victims of whom 31 were still under treatment, and there had been 14 deaths. Kingsmead Hospital had treated a total of 25 patients with 20 still confined to hospital and five deaths.

Staffordshire General Infirmary had admitted just two

THE LAW OF THE JUNGLE

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Using the latest synthetic materials, zinc primary coating and extensive wax treatment, it also boasts a body that's built to last.

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Liberals worried by 'Greenham effect'

By Our Local Government Correspondent

It was raining steadily at Greenham Common as Mr Michael Gibbons set out his plans for unseating the Liberal councillor. Women huddled under a tarpaulin near the perimeter fence of the cruise missile base, about 200 yards from Mr Gibbons' comfortable home.

"I am arguing for their eviction," Mr Gibbons said. "My view is that we need the missiles there as part of the general deterrent policy."

The significance of the dispute between Mr Gibbons and Mr Trevor Brown, the Liberal councillor, goes beyond the immediate surroundings of the United States Air Force installation. Mr Gibbons, a Conservative member of Newbury District Council, is standing for the Berkshire county authority for the first time.

Mr Brown is a veteran Liberal councillor and party representative on the Thames Valley Police Authority and Association of County Councils. His party is worried that the "Greenham effect" may damage his chances of re-election after 12 years.

The impact of a Liberal

defeat would go beyond the Greenham division because, after years of dominance, the Conservatives have a majority of only one on the county council.

Mr Brown rejects Conservative claims that he favours a permanent site for the women peace campers. "Quite untrue," he said. "I am very disappointed that we have a departure here from the normal standards of behaviour in elections."

In neighbouring Oxfordshire, Mr Eric Bond, Conservative leader of the county council, displayed some of the gloom already expressed by leading Berkshire and Buckinghamshire Conservatives about the Government's system of controlling council spending.

Oxfordshire now has a Conservative majority of only three. It is one of the counties in which the Alliance has high hopes of securing what it calls a "balanced" result, one in which its members hold the balance of power.

"We will retain our majority," Mr Bond said. "We have a very good chance of increasing it."

Circus artist's libel action is resolved

A libel action brought by Rudi Wallenda, the international circus performer and clown over a newspaper report about an Easter bank holiday performance at Alexandra Palace, north London, was disposed of by agreed statements in the High Court in London yesterday.

Mr Jonathan Crystal, for Mr Wallenda, said the report in *The Times* on May 31, 1983, described how performers agreed to carry on with the show even though they had been told by the organizers that there was no money with which to pay them.

Readers might have understood the report to suggest that Mr Wallenda had not joined in the assent. Mr Wallenda had been caused distress and embarrassment, the court was told.

The publishers were in court to make it clear that Mr Wallenda did not oppose the show going on and that his departure after three performances was with the consent of the rest of the performers.

Mr Michael Bloch, for *Times* Newspapers, told Mr Justice Jupp that they trusted there would now be an end to any misunderstanding.

Councils 'should be forced to privatize more'

By David Walker

From rent collecting to rat catching, local authorities should be forced to put their services out to private tender, the Adam Smith Institute, the right-wing think tank, says in a pamphlet published today.

The institute criticizes the Government for not going far enough to force councils to employ private firms, if they can bid to perform municipal work cheaper than a council's own employees.

Councils should contract-out work now done by their own architects and lawyers. The proposal set out in the Government's recent Green Paper on competition in council services could easily be circumvented, the institute says.

Contracting the Council Empires, (Adam Smith Institute, PO Box 316, London SW1P 3DJ, £3).

Pupils taken ill

Seventeen children from Goldthorn Park primary school were taken to hospital at Wolverhampton yesterday after they developed breathing difficulties during a swimming lesson at Bilston baths.

Reagan's European tour

Urgent economic fears claim priority over war graves controversy

From Nicholas Ashford
Washington

THE ITINERARY

May 1: Arrives Bonn to begin state visit to West Germany and attend seven-nation economic summit.
May 2: Meets President Richard von Weizsäcker and Chancellor Helmut Kohl. Summit begins.
May 3: Summit.
May 4: Summit ends.
May 5: Visits to Bitburg military cemetery and site of Bergen-Belsen concentration camp. State dinner hosted by West German President.
May 6: Addresses German Students at Hambach Castle, then flies to Madrid for state visit to Spain.
May 7: Discussions with The Prime Minister Señor Felipe González, and dinner given by King Juan Carlos.
May 8: Leaves for Strasbourg to address European Parliament. Flies to Lisbon for state visit to Portugal, meets President Eanes.
May 9: Discussion with the Prime Minister, Señor Mario Soares, and addresses National Assembly.
May 10: Returns to Washington.

in currency markets to control the US dollar, which most Europeans think is overvalued.

For their part, the Americans feel frustrated by the Europeans' failure to remove the "structural rigidities" from their economies which have prevented them from growing as robustly as the US.

Although the formal summit sessions will deal exclusively with economic matters, the leaders will discuss political issues during their lunches and dinners, as well as at private bilateral meetings.

The main focus will be on arms control and President Reagan's Star Wars space defence plan. Although the Europeans have voiced support about Star Wars research, they are concerned about the pro-

ject's long-term implications. Because of this apprehension, the US will not press for a joint statement on Star Wars. Instead the only joint political statement will be a formal acknowledgement of the political and economic progress the West has achieved in the 40 year since VE Day.

This statement was particularly sought by Chancellor Helmut Kohl, the host of the three-day meeting, who wants the summit to symbolize European integration and reconciliation between Germany and its NATO allies.

Other subjects the leaders will discuss include the Geneva arms talks, prospects for a US-Soviet summit, European integration, Central America and the Middle East.

The joint themes of reconciliation, democracy and individual freedom will be at the core of the President's speech to the European Parliament. He will be the first US President to address the 10-nation assembly.

His journey to Spain and Portugal is intended to put a seal on these two countries' integration into the Western democratic system. Both have emerged from decades of dictatorship, both are soon to become members of the European Community, both have long-standing military ties with the US.

Sadly, the President's state visit to West Germany, intended to heal old wounds, has re-opened new ones. However hard he, his advisers and his German hosts may try, they cannot hope to bury the Bitburg controversy by a balancing visit to the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp or heady rhetoric and emotional speeches.

Leading article, page 17

Hundred MPs want visit stopped

Nearly 100 Labour and Alliance MPs yesterday signed a Commons motion calling on President Reagan to cancel the Bitburg visit (the Press Association reports). The MPs made their call "in the name of good relations between our countries and between all the allies in the war against Nazism".

The principal sponsor was Mr Greville Janner, the Labour MP who is also President of the Board of Deputies of British

Jews. Other principal signatories included Mr Michael Foot and Mr Tony Benn.

● VIENNA: The Nazi-hunter, Mr Simon Wiesenthal, described the Reagan visit yesterday as a clumsy mistake (Reuters reports). "It is always difficult for politicians to admit they made a mistake and step down from their plans."

Mr Wiesenthal, who is head of the Jewish Documentation Centre here, said he had been

invited by President Reagan to accompany him to the cemetery. "Of course, I told Reagan that this is out of the question."

He intends to lay a wreath at a US cemetery in Luxembourg on May 5, the day he was liberated from a concentration camp.

● MOSCOW: Tass condemned the visit yesterday as an exonerating of war crimes and encouragement to neo-Nazis (Reuters reports).



Pre-summit guidance: Chancellor Helmut Kohl directing Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone towards cameras when the Japanese Prime Minister arrived in Bonn for talks before the summit.

Satellite snag for Challenger crew

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

Scientists on the shuttle Challenger yesterday began the most intensive science mission yet in space after overcoming minor difficulties with communications and plumbing shortly after take-off on Monday.

The five scientists of the seven-member crew will spend a week doing experiments in the barrel-shaped laboratory mounted in Challenger's cargo bay.

The "space zoo" of two squirrel monkeys and 24 rats being used to study the effects of weightlessness were found to be in good health yesterday. Dr William Thornton, a physician on the spacecraft, said that when he went to see how they were, one of the monkeys "came up to me and greeted me".

Beginning the 15 experiments they are to perform, including a general survey of

the ultra-violet light around the Earth and materials processing and handling, the scientists floated effortlessly along the 23ft length of the laboratory.

On Monday the crew successfully launched a beachball-sized Earth observation satellite, which will help to calibrate air traffic control radars on the ground. Fifteen minutes later a second, designed to locate the US Navy's weather buoys, could not be moved from the cargo bay, its antennas apparently stuck in its can-shaped container. The crew will try to launch it later in the mission.

Other hitches the crew had to overcome on Monday included trouble with the freshwater dispenser in the galley, and a urine collection device said to have sprayed water "all over the place". Some heat-resistant tiles on an engine pod were also damaged on take-off.

Luce says close Sudan ties wanted

Khartoum - Britain wants to maintain the closest relations with Sudan, the Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Mr Richard Luce said at the close of his two-day visit to Khartoum (Gill Lusk writes).

Mr Luce has had talks with senior political and religious leaders during his visit.

He said yesterday he was "very anxious to learn how the Sudan Government sees the economic problems" and added that it was "early days" yet to talk of calling a Club of Paris meeting of donors.

Financial sources put Sudan's debt at \$8.5 billion.

Mr Luce's visit is largely political, a *de facto* recognition of the new regime.

It has been widely noted that the visit also has a sentimental aspect, since Mr Luce spent much of his childhood in the Sudan. Border closed, page 8

Civil war in Lebanon

Bullets buzz round Jezzine red line

From Robert Fisk, Salihiye, southern Lebanon

"Go away, go away, there are lots of bullets flying around here", the Druze gunman shouted through the car window. It was only an hour after Mr Walid Jumblatt had declared that his men would not attack the town of Jezzine, crowded with Christian refugees in the hills above us. There were several bursts of submachine gun fire up the road to the east, from the direction of Kfar Falous where the Khamsen winds were cloaking the hills in dust and sand.

A green-painted ambulance came bouncing down the road, headlights flashing in the gloom, a gunman waving frantically from the passenger window, firing bursts of fire from his rifle in the air. The vehicle belonged to the Amal militia, carrying a wounded Shia Muslim fighter back from the front line below Kfar Falous where General Antoine Lahd's Israeli-created "South Lebanon Army" Christian militia were still holding on.

There was more shooting, closer this time, and the Druze gunman and several of his colleagues - all wearing the symbol of Mr Jumblatt's Progressive Socialist Party on their sleeves, ran to the cover of some trees. "Get away from here, you can go no further", the man shouted again.

Mr Jumblatt's insistence yesterday that his men would not attack Jezzine must have come as something of a relief to the estimated 100,000 Christians now stranded in the almost surrounded Christian enclave. But on the winding road out of Sidon, dozens of militiamen were marching up towards Kfar Falous as if the battles were far from over. All carried automatic weapons. "We consider Jezzine a red line", Mr Jumblatt announced

to the press. "We don't want to enter Jezzine and we don't want anyone (else) to enter Jezzine". It was a not unexpected statement for Mr Jumblatt was clearly troubled by reports that more than 10,000 of the Christians in Jezzine had just fled through the Israeli front line to the buffer zone which Israel is now creating for itself in southern Lebanon, an enclave which Mr Jumblatt and his Muslim allies themselves oppose.

"If a war on Jezzine happens", Mr Jumblatt said, "it will be one way or another an implementation of Israel's plan to create sectarian cantons. Whoever attacks Jezzine will be looking forward to partition". Certainly, the Christian militia were in no mood to accept his assurances. General Lahd, the retired Lebanese army officer who leads the pro-Israeli militia, had earlier sworn to defend Jezzine.

In Beirut, Mr Samir Geagea, the Christian phalangist militia commander whose artillery bombardment of Sidon had started the fighting along the Mediterranean coast and led to the rout of the Christians above the city, swore a violent if typical revenge against Mr Jumblatt and Mr Nabih Berr, the Shia Muslim militia leader who is also a minister in the Lebanese Government. "They will pay dearly for every drop of Christian blood shed in the Harroub and Sidon Regions", he said.

As Christian refugees streamed south from Jezzine down the mountain highway towards the Christian town of Marjayoun besides the Israeli frontier, many of their homes above Sidon and along the valley of the Awali and Bisri rivers were still being looted by Druze and Muslim militiamen.

Curbs on Arabs eased

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

Restrictions on the amounts of cash which Palestinians may bring into Israeli-occupied territories have been lifted as part of the National Unity Government's policy of improving living conditions for the 1.3 million Arabs now living under military rule.

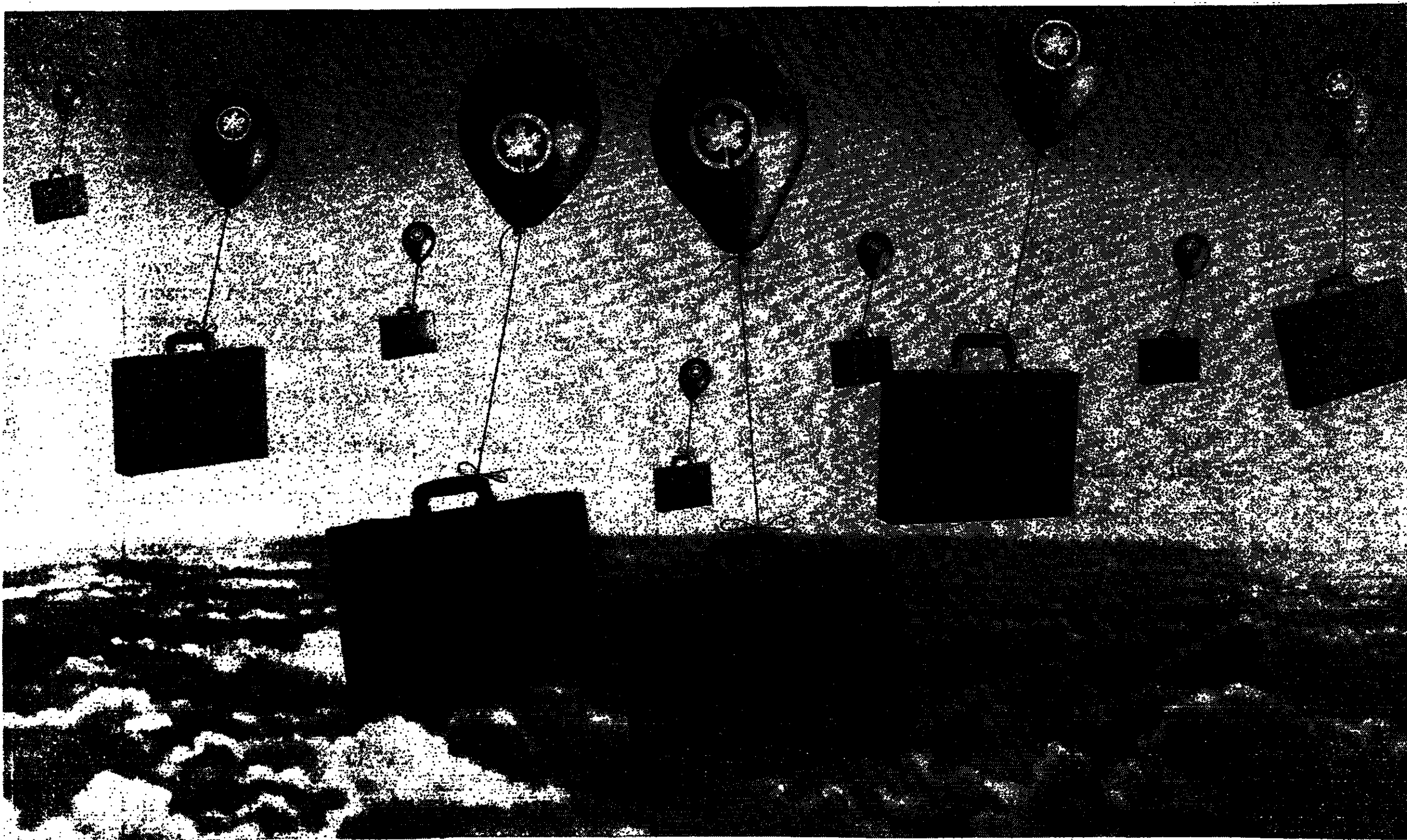
According to the Defence Ministry, the present limit of \$5,000 per person has been scrapped and Palestinians living in the West Bank and Gaza Strip may now bring unlimited

funds from outside.

The Palestinians bringing in cash from abroad must declare the amount and state that it is private property meant for personal use.

The latest gesture is partly directed towards Cairo, where President Mubarak has stated that an improvement in conditions in the West Bank and Gaza Strip is vital if he is to agree to attend a summit with Mr Shimon Peres, the Israeli Prime Minister.

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AIR CANADA



The South African dismissals

Bombs rock offices of top mining companies in Johannesburg

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

Two bombs exploded in central Johannesburg early yesterday outside the head offices of Anglo-American and Anglovaal, two leading South African mining houses. Last week the companies dismissed more than 17,000 black gold miners for having taken part in illegal strikes.

Only a few hours before the explosions, Anglo-American had agreed to consider re-employing some of the 14,000 miners sacked from its Vaal Reefs mine in the western Transvaal. The biggest gold mine in the world, it accounts for 13 per cent of South African production.

The police said the explosions at about half an hour after midnight were caused by Russian limpet bombs. They shattered windows and damaged the doors and foyer of the Anglo-American building, but caused no injuries.

The National Union of Mineworkers the largest black union in the mines, denied any part in the bombings, and no other group has yet claimed responsibility. Similar bombs have been used in the past by guerrillas of the underground African National Congress.

There seems little doubt, from the timing and the placing of one bomb at the rear entrance of Anglo-American's gold and uranium division, that the incident is linked to the mass dismissals of miners.

Anglo-American has said that

it will give "preferential consideration" to any of the 14,000 miners sacked from Vaal Reefs who re-applied for jobs, but has given no assurance on the numbers it will take back. It has also called on the union to help to combat "intimidation, violence and lawlessness".

The sacked men are being sent back, by bus and train, to the tribal homelands, and neighbouring countries, from which they came. Under South African law almost all black gold miners are forced to live as migrants without their families in the mine compounds.

It is relatively easy for mining companies to replace strikers from the vast pool of unemployed in the "homelands" and in most neighbouring countries, especially as the work available

to blacks in the mines generally requires little skill.

This weakens the hand of black unions, which have been allowed to organize the mines only very recently. The National Union of Mineworkers claims a membership of 100,000, about a fifth of the black mine labour force. Only about half of its members are paid up.

The mass dismissals have denied severely the enlightened image of the Anglo-American mining and industrial empire and its liberal chief, Mr Harry Oppenheimer. The opposition Progressive Federal Party, which gets financial support from Anglo-American, says it is extremely disturbing that miners and management could not resolve their differences through normal channels.

The union denies that its members have engaged in intimidation or lawlessness, and says the strikes were provoked by unfair dismissals of shaft stewards. Anglo-American claims that it went over backwards to be reasonable during five weeks of disruption and stoppages, but eventually had no option but to act.

●BY-ELECTIONS: South Africa's ruling National Party faces attack from two opposed points on the political spectrum in by-elections in the Orange Free State and the Eastern Cape today.

The Government has not lost a seat for more than 30 years in the Orange Free State, an important farming area where the white population is of predominantly Afrikaner stock. But it could do so today in a contest in Harrismith with the extreme right wing Conservative Party to fill a vacant seat on the provincial council.

The Conservative Party is exploiting opposition to the Government's mild relaxation of apartheid, and is being helped by the economic recession and the recent announcement that there will be no price increase this year for maize farmers.

In Newton Park, near Port Elizabeth, the Government is challenged by the anti-apartheid Progressive Federal Party (PFP).

Voice of dissent silent

A new financial daily newspaper, *Business Day*, is published today in place of South Africa's leading anti-apartheid daily, the 83-year-old *Rand Daily Mail*, which appeared for the last time on Monday (Michael Hornsby writes).

Business Day, essentially an expanded version of the *Rand Daily Mail*, is expected to be much more muted in its political comment. Its parent reported its own

demise on its front page in an article headed "the final deadline", and in an accompanying editorial message urged its readers to "go in peace".

With the passing of the newspaper, it said, "a vigorous voice of dissent has been silenced". Pressure on other newspapers to toe the government line would now get tougher.

French opposition attacks proposals on New Caledonia

From Diana Geddes, Paris

The French Government's proposals for an extremely uneven distribution of seats between the planned four new regions in New Caledonia were denounced yesterday as "iniquitous" by the white-dominated, anti-independence RPCR party on the islands.

Under the provisions of a Bill, approved yesterday by the French Cabinet, against the advice of the "Conseil d'Etat", the Government's independent advisory body on new legislation, a total of only 18 seats in the planned territorial "Congress" for the islands would be given to Noumea, the white-dominated capital, where 59 per cent of the New Caledonian population lives, while 25 seats would be given to the three other proposed regions where 41 per cent of the population lives.

Noumea would have one elected representative for every 4,700 inhabitants, whereas the best represented northern region, dominated by the indigenous Kanaks, would have one representative for every 2,098 inhabitants. The proposed distribution of seats would probably give the Kanaks control of the new territorial Congress.

M. Jacques Lafleur, Gaullist deputy for New Caledonia and president of the RPCR party, said that the bill was aimed at "ensuring a little more the triumph of the FLNKS", the main Kanak separatist movement. He accused the French

Government of "selling New Caledonia down the river", and repeated his earlier warning that the RPCR may boycott the elections to the new regional councils, planned to take place in August.

The territorial "Congress", which is due to replace the existing RPCR-dominated Territorial Assembly, will be composed of representatives from the regional councils.

The Bill, which the Government hopes to present to Parliament next week, would also give the Government power to introduce laws concerning New Caledonia by a decree, direct from Paris, without having to obtain approval of the islands' right-wing Territorial Assembly.

●NOUMEA: Militant Kanaks yesterday released 37 people held on Mare Island. Their release came after negotiations with the authorities, a spokesman for France's special envoy M. Edgard Pisani said (Reuters reports).

They flew back to Noumea after two planes were sent to pick them up from Mare Island in the Loyalty group to the north-east.

They had been an advanced security guard for the President of the Territorial Assembly, Mr Dick Ukeive, and had arrived on the island to prepare for a ministerial conference which local Kanaks said they knew nothing about.



Summit talks at No 10

Mrs Margaret Thatcher greeting Mr Brian Mulroney, the Canadian Prime Minister, before one-and-a-half hours of talks at Downing Street yesterday. The talks, described by Mrs Thatcher as "wonderful", covered international relations, especially the upcoming Bonn economic summit.

Egypt seeks assurance on Britons

Cairo (AP) - Egypt is seeking certain assurances from Britain before allowing deportation of two Britons, Anthony Gill and Godfrey Shiner, and two Maltese implicated in an alleged Libyan assassination plot, a British diplomatic source said here.

The source said the British Embassy was trying to resolve the issue and hoped the four men would be allowed to leave the country "within a matter of days".

Editor jailed for an hour

Madrid - The editor of *Diario 16*, one of Madrid's leading daily newspapers, was jailed briefly here yesterday when he voluntarily appeared in court to testify in a slander action involving an article he published.

The judge ordered him to be handcuffed and locked in a basement cell but a little more than an hour later, set him free. Journalists covering Parliament have sent an angry telegram to the Interior Minister.

Gandhi prize

Moscow (Reuters) - The former Indian Prime Minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, who was assassinated last October, has been posthumously given a top Soviet award, the Lenin Peace Prize. Tass said it was "in recognition of outstanding contributions made in the struggle for preserving and strengthening peace".

Pol Pot 'ill'

Hong Kong (AFP) - The Cambodian Khmer Rouge leader, Pol Pot, is in hospital in Peking, suffering from several illnesses, including malaria and high blood pressure, it was reported. He has been accused of responsibility for widespread atrocities during Khmer Rouge rule in Cambodia.

Case to answer

Sydney (Reuters) - An Australian magistrate ruled that District Court Judge John Ford has a case to answer on two charges of attempting to pervert the course of justice. He is alleged to have attempted to influence cases involving a Sydney solicitor, Mr Morgan Ryan.

Runway fear

Bangui (Reuters) - Chad's Foreign Minister, Mr Gouara Lassou, says Libya has built a long runway in northern Chad, posing a serious threat to his country and its southern neighbour, the Central African Republic.

Chileans freed

Santiago (Reuters) - Chile released all but 30 of 264 people arrested at a Socialist Party meeting last Friday, a lawyer for the Interior Ministry said. Those still held include four socialist leaders and a Frenchman.

Colombo's bloody month

Colombo - Sri Lanka's security services last month suffered their highest casualties for a single month in their battle against Tamil separatist rebels, with 20 soldiers and 14 policemen killed in six incidents in the Northern and Eastern provinces (Donovan Moldrich writes).

Apart from the attack on the Jaffna police station on the day of Mrs Margaret Thatcher's arrival on April 11, in which

Blast mars Kabul anniversary

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

A bomb exploded at the tomb of the unknown soldier in Kabul killing two people and injuring six or eight others during the celebratory parade marking the seventh anniversary of the revolution which brought into being the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

According to Western diplomats reporting in Delhi yesterday another 15 or 20 were injured in the panic that followed the explosion. The injured were taken to a 400-bed military hospital. According to what the diplomats called a "highly reliable source" at the hospital one person was killed outright in the blast but three others were not expected to live. Another diplomat reported that two people had died.

The same hospital source said that when investigators came to question the injured they were met with anger and accusations that the Government was to blame for their wounds since they had been compelled to take part.

The bomb exploded in Jada-Maywand street, about 1½ miles from the saluting base. The noise of the explosion was widely heard in the Shar-e-Nau area, but was not picked up by the television microphones, nor did it cause any apparent reaction of the reviewing stand.

One diplomat said that the parade seemed shorter than previous years and suggested it may have been cut short because of the blast. The casualties were civilians from the sixth district of the city.

The parade came at the end of a week dominated by the Loya Jirga, or Grand Assembly, of tribal elders.

Some observers had expected that the assembly would offer an olive branch to the dissident Afghans, but the President, Mr Babrak Karmal and others made headline speeches calling for the enemy to be "quickly and decisively crushed".

Nazi apologist ordered to leave Canada

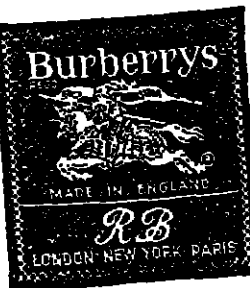
Ottawa - The Canadian immigration department has stripped Mr Ernst Zundel, a German national of his landed-immigrant status and ordered him to be deported to West Germany for spreading hate propaganda (John Best writes).

The order, made in Toronto, comes two months after Mr Zundel, a publisher, was convicted of spreading false allegations declaring the Jewish Holocaust in the second World War to have been a hoax.

He was sentenced to 15 months in jail but has been at liberty pending an appeal. He is also expected to appeal against the deportation order. An administrative court is examining an attempt by Mr Zundel, who came to Canada 27 years ago but has never applied for citizenship, to overturn West German decision not to renew his passport.

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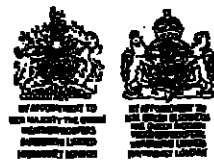
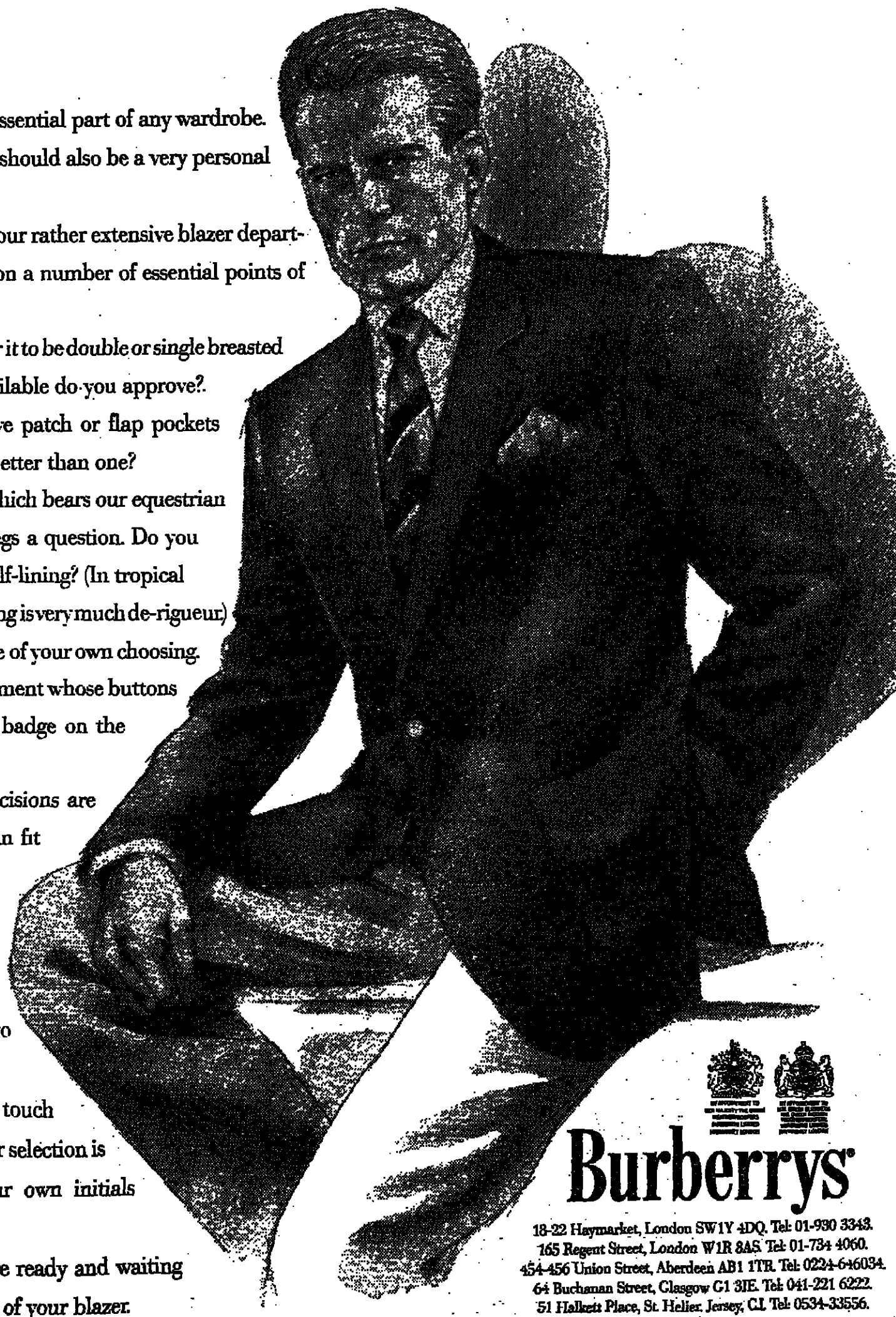
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Tougher police powers set out to curb Solidarity middle ranks

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

The Polish police will soon be given a hugely expanded armory of legal powers against Solidarity supporters and other political offenders, according to the drafts of parliamentary Bills made available to *The Times*.

The legislation will empower police officers to replace prosecutors in a number of political cases, the criteria for arrest have been made vaguer - and therefore broader - and, above all, the number of cases that can be tried within 48 hours will increase sharply. Three pieces of draft legislation are before the Sejm (the Polish Parliament), having just left the committee stage. They are: special temporary regulations extending police and magistrates' powers, permanent changes in the penal code, and amendments to the law affecting minor criminal offences.

The special measures will, when the law passes through parliament, come into effect in July and will probably run for three years, although Parliament could extend that period. Under existing legislation, individual cities and provinces may impose special accelerated court procedures - in which the offender is arrested, tried and sentenced in two days - to deal mainly with "hoiiganism". In practice, the measure has been used against Solidarity demonstrators.

Under the new measures these courts will be a nationwide phenomenon and will be able to hear a broad range of political crimes. The police-man's report replaces a proper indictment and the speed of the trial makes it, in practice, close to impossible to obtain a defence counsel and gather evidence.

If the law envisages a jail sentence of more than three years, then the police officer must hand his case over to a state prosecutor. But the same speeded-up procedures apply and the case is heard, if necessary in absentia, by only one judge.

The draft also makes provision for an unprecedented "decree procedure" or *nakaz*. When the evidence against an offender is so overwhelming that there is no doubt of his guilt, the draft says, then the police need only submit the documents to the judge and the judge passes a decree fining or "limiting the freedom" of the accused. The offender can appeal within seven days - but the appeal is heard by the same court that sentenced him and is not referred to a higher body.

The idea of the special measures, initiated by a committee for law and order led by interior minister General Czeslaw Kiszczak, seems to be to mop up the middle ranks of the Solidarity underground and to prevent a resurgence of the opposition.

Major political offences will still be subject to normal penal procedures and not rushed through the courts. But the printers of clandestine leaflets, the demonstrators, the foot soldiers of opposition, are in for a tough time.

It will now be a crime, punishable with jail, to take part in a demonstration. Previously only leading the demonstration or resisting calls for dispersal were regarded as prison offences. Jail sentences can also be imposed (under article 63A) on anybody who places a poster or pamphlet or drawing in a public place without permission.

The changes will not come into effect before the expected demonstrations today and on Friday, Constitution Day, but some cities have imposed their own speeded-up procedures already. Cracow, for example, will be operating the 48-hour courts system.

● **THREE HELD:** Three close associates of the Solidarity leader, Mr Lech Walesa, are being detained after having been taken in for questioning in Gdansk on Monday, Solidarity sources said (AFP reports).

Mr Konrad Maruszczyk, Mr Piotr Konopka and Mr Bogdan Olszewski were arrested at their homes on the eve of demonstrations called to counter today's May Day celebrations.

Ortega trip to Moscow might prove expensive

From Richard Owen, Moscow

President Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua left Moscow yesterday with firm pledges of Soviet support for Managua's fight against "aggressive imperialism" and the American-backed Contras.

But diplomats said the trip had alienated and angered American supporters of the Sandinistas, including Congressmen who last week defeated President Reagan's package of aid for the Contras.

"Ortega may have paid a high price for Gorbachev's support", one Western diplomat said. "The timing of his Moscow trip was inept to say the least."

Sources said Señor Ortega's seven-nation trip had been planned some time ago, and he needed Soviet aid because of the parlous state of the Nicaraguan economy.

Before leaving Moscow for Belgrade President Ortega said he was well satisfied with his talks with Mr Gorbachev on Monday, but refused to say whether Moscow had stepped up its military aid.

He said Moscow was helping to sustain life in Nicaragua by supporting its economy and defences, while Washington only sent death and destruction.

Tass quoted Mr Gorbachev as saying Moscow would help "friendly Nicaragua" to solve its urgent economic problems.



Well satisfied: President Ortega briefing reporters at Moscow airport. But observers question the timing of his trip so soon after the US Congress votes.

Costa Rica accuses Britons of 'hostile acts'

From Martha Honey, San José, Costa Rica

Two Britons are among 14 people being charged with illegal possession of explosives and committing hostile acts against Costa Rica for their alleged involvement in anti-Sandinista guerrilla activities here. If convicted, they could face up to 18 years in prison.

The two Britons, two Americans and a Frenchman were due to enter their pleas before a lower court judge yesterday. They should have appeared in court on Monday, but instead were taken to hospital to receive treatment for malaria.

Nine Nicaraguan guerrillas entered their pleas in a closed-door session on Monday. They refused to discuss their situation or pleas with journalists.

The five Americans and Europeans, including Mr John Davis, aged 23, and Mr Peter Glibbery, aged 25, both of Solihull, West Midlands, were seized last Wednesday, along with a large cache of arms, in a Contra camp five miles from the Nicaraguan border.

After hearing the pleas, Judge Leo Vigildo Rodríguez Anchía has six days to decide either to dismiss the case or recommend a trial before a three-man tribunal. It could take up to six months for the trial to begin.

● **SAN SALVADOR:** A leader of El Salvador's leftist guerrillas said he had surrendered to the armed forces because he was disenchanted with communism (Reuters reports).

Señor Napoleon Romero, of the Popular Liberation Forces high command, denied rebel reports that he had been captured and tortured by the Army.

"I lost the conviction that Marxist-Leninism was the solution to problems," he said. He surrendered to National Guard forces in Olcutita, just south of the capital, to take advantage of an amnesty offer.

● **UNOFFICIAL RESULTS** from El Salvador's elections last month give the Christian Democratic Party of President José Napoleón Duarte a majority in the 60-member National Assembly, the head of the electoral council said (Reuters reports).

Señor Mario Samayoa said final results from the poll were not ready, but on the basis of unofficial returns 33 Christian Democrats would take seats in the assembly. The right-wing Nationalist Republican Alliance of Major Roberto D'Aubuisson won 25 seats.

Sudan shuts border to refugees from Tigré

From Paul Valley, Khartoum

Sudan has closed the main border crossing for refugees from Tigré in northern Ethiopia at the same time as a secret delegation, including the Sudanese commissioner of refugees, visited Addis Ababa for discussions with the Ethiopian Government.

About 2,000 refugees were held back in Ethiopia by the Relief Society of Tigré (Rest) which organizes the exodus, and crosses the border to the camp at Wad Kowl, only to be refused food and admission by Sudanese officials.

The border was closed on Thursday shortly after the Sudanese delegation flew to Addis Ababa for talks with Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, the Ethiopian leader.

The visit was described as successful by the delegation leader, Brigadier Fadalla Burma Nasir, who also headed the mission to Libya which led to the re-establishment of diplomatic relations.

But General Abadi-Nabamah Swar al-Dahab, Sudan's leader, indicated to the official news agency that there had been no agreement on the issue of Ethiopian aid to Sudanese rebels in the south, or on Sudanese acquiescence in cross-border food supplies to the Ethiopian provinces of Tigré and Eritrea.

The deputy commissioner for refugees, Mr Hassan Attia, said the border closure had been "just a confusion" and would be re-opened.

But senior aid workers returning to the capital from Wad Kowl said yesterday the border remained closed and there had been further incidents of refugees being turned away from the camp.

There has been no backtracking on the decision that Wad Kowl must close by June 1, and all the remaining residents transferred to three massive new camps at Gerger, further to the north.

Preparations for this move further from their homes last week proved a catalyst for thousands of Tigréans to register for repatriation to their homeland.

On Saturday, when I visited Wad Kowl, only 2,000 of the camp's 54,000 population had left for Gerger while more than 7,000 had already left for Tigré in the vain hope that rains would be sufficient to enable a crop to be planted.

Refugees outflanked, page 16

BRINGING HOME THE BACON.



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Malta makes a deal on free Catholic schools

From Our Correspondent, Valletta

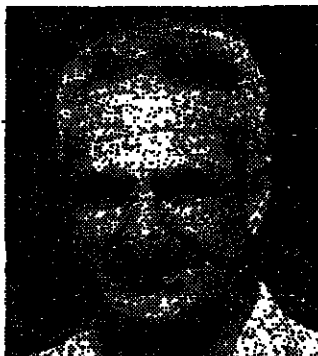
All Roman Catholic schools in Malta are to be free from 1988, with tuition costs met by both church and state. But the autonomy of Catholic schools is to be safeguarded. An agreement between the Vatican and the Maltese Government provides for an entry examination to church secondary schools, to be conducted jointly by the state and Catholic educational institutions. This will not apply to students already in church primary schools.

Classes in Catholic primary schools will become free over the next four years.

The agreement was signed by the senior Deputy Prime Minister, Dr Joseph Cassar, and Archbishop Achille Silvestrini. The Archbishop of Malta, Mgr Joseph Mercieca, also signed. It was agreed that an apostolic nuncio should be appointed again by the Vatican after a number of years without one.

Dr Cassar said, the agreement was a very just one which removed the outstanding problems in church-state relations. The deal follows talks in Malta and Rome between Dr Carmelo Mifsud Bonnici, the Malta Prime Minister, and Mgr Silvestrini.

All church schools are offering free tuition for the present scholastic year as part of an interim agreement reached last November after Malta's most bitter political and civil crisis. As the Government withheld operating licences for eight church secondary schools, the



Dr Mifsud Bonnici: Accord with Vatican.

Federation of Parent-Teacher Associations pledged that these schools would be opened by parents on October 1, 1984, in defiance of the law.

Dr Mifsud Bonnici, then senior Deputy Prime Minister, instructed Socialist supporters to help the armed forces and police keep the schools closed. This order was backed by an attack on the courts of justice and the archbishop's palace by dockers and Mgr Mercieca ordered all schools to stay closed.

The Movement of United Teachers called a strike in government schools which lasted for seven weeks.

After intervention by the then Prime Minister, Mr Dom Mintoff, agreement was reached with the striking teachers and the church. The Government issued operating licences on November 19, 1984, for the present scholastic year and talks on a permanent solution resumed soon after.

Pakistan moves closer to end of martial law

From Hasan Akhtar, Islamabad

With the formation of civilian governments in the Punjab and the North West Frontier Province yesterday Pakistan now has civilian administrations in Islamabad and all the four provinces. General Zia Ul-Haq says this is one of the last steps towards the withdrawal of military rule, which has lasted nearly eight years.

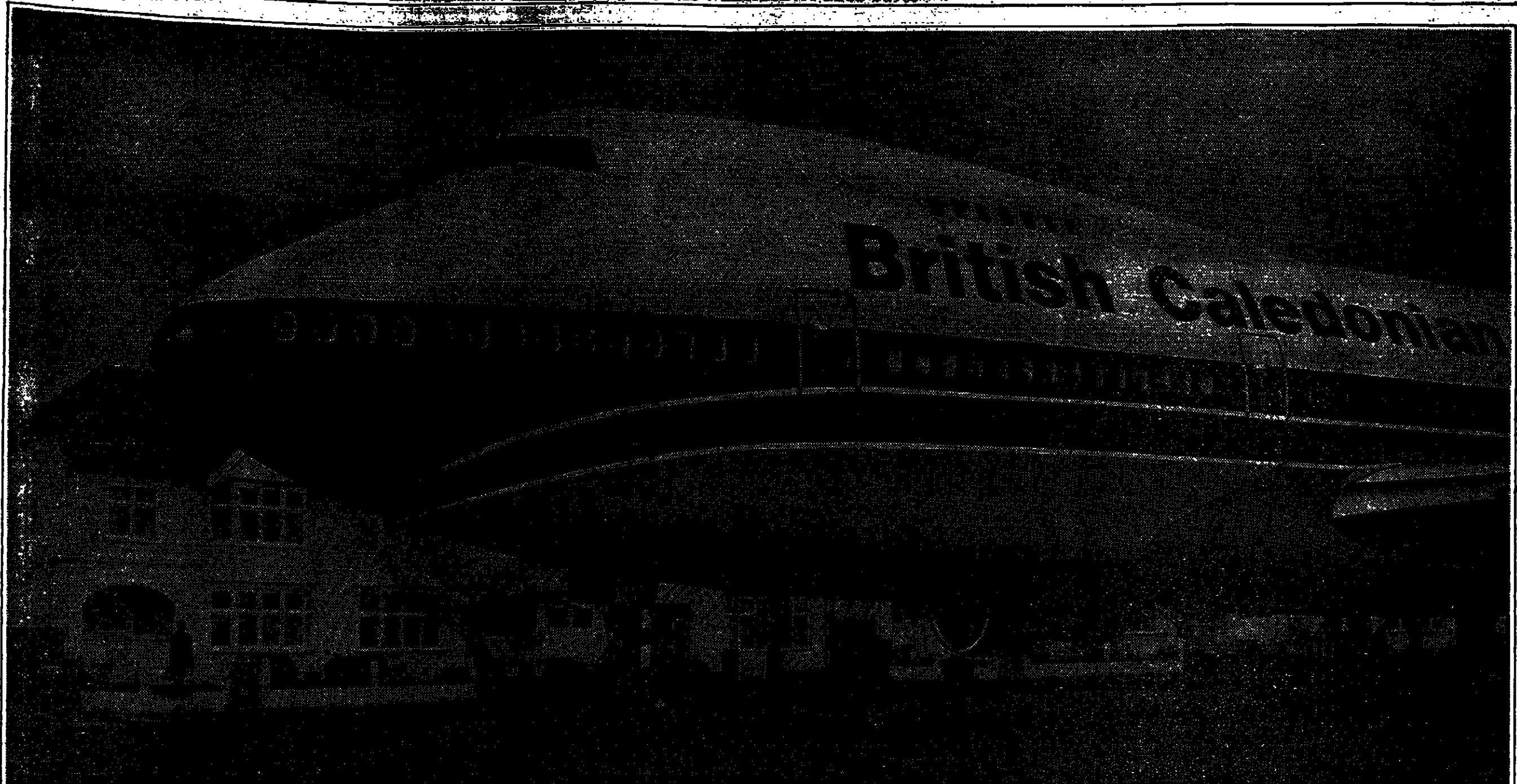
However, President Zia has given no specific date for the end of martial law.

Mr Muhammad Khan Junejo, Pakistan's new Prime Minister from Sindh, has also remained vague.

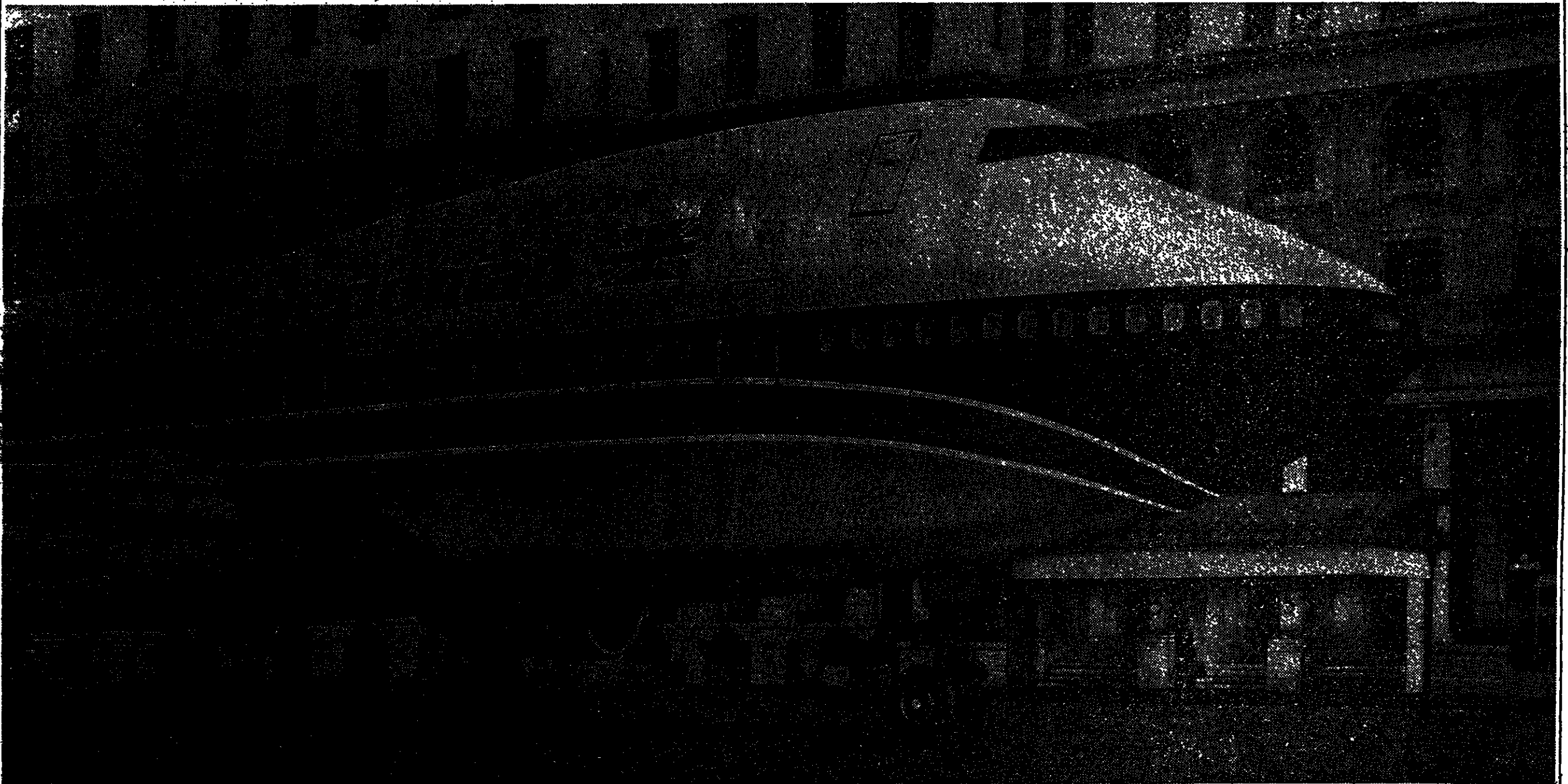
It has taken General Zia and his military governors about two months after the general elections in February to instal civilian governments in a system which is claimed to be

parliamentary but permits neither political parties in the House nor outside it. Mr Junejo, however, insists he will place the question of the revival of political parties before the National Assembly.

Opposition politicians have expressed little confidence in the Government's intention to return to genuine political and representative rule and have asserted that General Zia's constitutional amendments are intended to perpetuate military rule in civilian garb. The eleven-party opposition alliance, the Movement for Restoration of Democracy, and some former Superior Court judges and governors generally agree that the amendments have eroded the democratic base of the 1973 constitution.



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Homesick Red Guards end Peking protest under heavy official fire

From Mary Lee, Peking

A peaceful eight-day protest in Peking by a few hundred former Red Guards who want to return to the capital broke up on Monday after a strong dressing down by the municipality's mayor and party secretary.

In its first report of the protest, the *People's Daily* yesterday said Mr Chen Xitong, the mayor, and Mr Li Ximing, the secretary, told the demonstrators their actions were disturbing public order and were "pernicious influences of the Cultural Revolution". They ordered the protesters to return to their jobs quickly and make new contributions to the construction of Shansi - the province from which they came.

The *People's Daily* said the demonstration had been inspired by "a few persons who told lies". The demonstrators, former Peking residents sent to work in the countryside, had been told they could return to the capital if they went there and appealed to higher authorities, the report said. It accused them of using the

excuse of "totally denying the Cultural Revolution" to make unreasonable demands.

The two officials said the policy of settling educated youth in the countryside was carried before the Cultural Revolution and it was still "the glorious obligation and responsibility of youth in the capital to support the countryside and frontier areas and vitalize the undeveloped interior".

The *People's Daily* said about 300 people had been demonstrating. A few years ago they had been found jobs in factories and enterprises in Shansi. "It is not reasonable for these comrades to request returning to Peking," the paper said.

The tone of the report and the officials' comments indicated hardening of positions over the weekend.

On Saturday a party official, Mr Yan Mingren, said many problems had been left over from the Cultural Revolution which had not been completely solved. "In order to solve this problem, a lot of work is needed," he said.

Vietnam's old men celebrate victory

Ho Chi Minh City (AP) - Tanks rolled through the streets and jet fighters thundered through a monsoon sky as Vietnam celebrated the tenth anniversary yesterday of the fall of South Vietnam and the victory of Communism.

Thousands of citizens stood on the tree-lined avenues as military and civilian participants marched for two-and-a-half hours past a reviewing stand filled with ageing revolutionary leaders who had fought the Japanese, French and Americans for 30 years.

The march reached the former presidential palace where on April 30, 1975, the American-backed Saigon Government surrendered to Communist forces who had ringed the city the previous day.

Mr Nguyen Van Linh, Communist Party head of Ho Chi Minh City, proclaimed in a 45-minute speech opening the ceremony that the victory had been "a brilliant exploit of the 20th Century", thanked the Soviet Union for its support, and said the war had been for the United States "a tunnel with no light at the end".

High-stepping infantrymen, members of the world's fourth-largest armed force, were followed by militia units carrying American-made M16 rifles seized when the Saigon Government collapsed. The parade, which officials said involved 50,000, featured Soviet-built artillery, tanks, armoured vehicles and flights of MIG-21 jet fighters, helicopter gunships and transport aircraft.

The route through the city of four million people took the



Ten years on: The party leader, Mr Le Duan (front left) and the Prime Minister, Mr Phan Van Dong (front right) among Politburo members viewing the parade.

parade past some of the places where the last acts of the Vietnam drama were played out, and at almost the same time that those events occurred 10 years ago.

The parade began at 7.52am local time, the same time as the last helicopter lifted off the roof of the American Embassy to end an evacuation of Americans and South Vietnamese on April 30, 1975.

Mr Linh said in his speech that Saigon has suffered for

116 years as an imperialist city, "proliferating in social evils, oppression and injustice".

Flanking Mr Linh on the reviewing stand were eight of 13 members of the Vietnamese Politburo. They included the Communist Party Secretary, General Le Duan, the Prime Minister, Phan Van Dong, and the Defence Minister, General Ban Tien Dung, the architect of the 55-day campaign that ended with the fall of Saigon.

The grey and frail-looking

men represent some of the worlds most enduring leadership, many having started out as teenagers fighting the French decades ago.

The ceremonies contained little rhetoric attacking the United States; the Hanoi Government has said it wants to establish friendly relations.

No official United States delegation was present, nor was there any group of American veterans of the war.

Euro-MPs back off fight on UK payments

From Ian Murray, Luxembourg

European Parliament leaders have backed away from a further confrontation this year with EEC member states over the British contribution to the Community budget. But they want to raise the matter again in a year or so.

A delegation from the Parliament met foreign ministers from the Community in Luxembourg this week to press their argument that the hard won agreement for compensating Britain is wrong and should not last beyond 1987.

The agreement was reached last year at the Fontainebleau summit. Under its terms Britain's net contribution to the budget one year is reduced by two thirds the following year. This ends the previous system of rebates, where Britain was paid back money for projects which had to be approved by the Parliament.

M. Pierre Pflimlin, the Parliament's President, told the foreign ministers on Monday evening that this was just not in the proper spirit of the community.

If one member state was paying more than its fair share towards the budget, then the correct way of adjusting this was to spend more money in that country.

But Signor Giulio Andreotti, the Council President, insisted there was no question of changing the Fontainebleau agreement.

The Parliamentary delegation left, licking their wounds. Deep unhappiness about the agreement remains in the Parliament, which believes that the member states have stolen some of its jealously guarded budgetary powers. The issue is certain to rumble on.

As a sweetener to the Parliament, therefore, the Council yesterday was prepared to accept one of its ideas aimed at adopting a procedure for setting extra money aside for research.

Only West Germany could not immediately endorse this scheme, but it is likely to send written approval by the end of this week.

That will clear the way for the Fontainebleau agreement to go forward to the 10 national parliaments.

Apart from the system for compensating Britain, this will raise the legal ceiling on contributions to the Community and so give the EEC the extra funds it desperately needs.

The compensation to Britain, however, is so large that in future it will in fact pay a lower percentage in VAT receipts than it was required to under the old system.

Reform of Unesco demanded

Luxembourg - Urgent reforms in the administration and budget of Unesco are being demanded by all ten EEC countries (Ian Murray writes). In a statement agreed by Community foreign ministers in Luxembourg, the international organization is told in no uncertain terms that it must put its house in order this year.

The EEC countries mean to work together closely at the next executive board meeting of Unesco to try to pass a realistic budget, which takes account of the fact that 25 per cent of its income has gone since the United States withdrew.

The statement suggests that agreement on the necessary reforms might help to persuade the British Government not to carry out its threat to resign.

Reluctant Portugal and Spain sign agreement

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

Spain and Portugal finally reached agreement yesterday on how to regulate their bilateral trade during the transitional period after they have both joined the EEC.

Agreement between the two Iberian countries, which continue to view each other with suspicion despite their eagerness to join the EEC, was an essential prerequisite for signing the accession treaties next month. The target entry date is next January 1.

Neither Señor Fernando Moran nor Señor Jaime Gama, the Foreign Ministers, sounded at all elated when they emerged from 15 hours of often tense negotiations in Lisbon.

Police on costa alert

Madrid - Spain's Interior Ministry has ordered all police forces in the Mediterranean tourist resorts to go on a full alert against the risk of terrorist attacks (Richard Wigg writes).

A police statement said that measures had been taken to guarantee holidaymakers' security and freedom.

The Ministry's move comes after bomb threats at three leading east coast hotels, all of which proved to be false alarms. They allegedly the work of ETA, the Basque armed separatist movement.

The measures come after a special meeting in Madrid of all Mediterranean coast civil governors.

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6,000 go in Jakarta customs clean-up

Jakarta (Reuters) - More than 6,000 customs officials will begin indefinite paid leave today when Indonesia introduces sweeping measures to combat corruption and unwieldy bureaucracy at its ports.

Most imports and exports will now bypass Indonesian customs and be cleared overseas by the independent Swiss-based

surveyor, Societe General de Surveillance.

An Indonesian exporter said bribes and bureaucracy made the country's ports at least 25 per cent more expensive than most in Asia.

"It's a stroke of genius," said a western economist. "After so many failed attempts to clean up customs, the government

has given their jobs to someone else."

Anchoring, towing, mooring and port storage charges will no longer have to hire three government tugboats to dock. Foreign vessels will be able to deliver foreign goods to any Indonesian port without waiting and paying for a licence.

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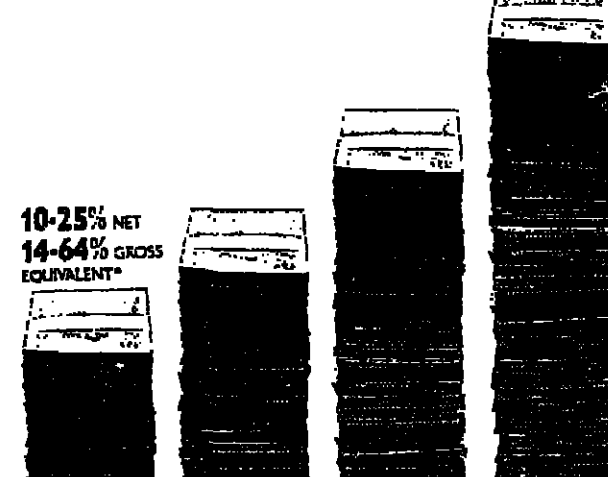
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So much so, that forecasts indicate that in future years London's airports will find themselves unable to cope.

The airlines would have to look to Holland, France and Germany to deposit

their passengers, their freight and their money.

The report of the Airports Inquiries 1981-1983 was recently published.

It concluded that the London airport system (of Heathrow, Gatwick, Luton and Stansted) can remain at the centre of the world's airline industry only if it expands.

The report forecast that by the next decade the demand can only be met by an increased capacity in the south-east, which means expanding Stansted Airport and building a fifth terminal at Heathrow.

Every effort should be made to develop the regional airports, but their expansion alone could not meet the future demands of the south-east.

Unless the above recommendations of the Inquiries are acted upon swiftly, the aviation industry will suffer.

Which will mean the country loses revenue and loses jobs.

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85
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the
13

THE ARTS

Theatre

Where sex is just for the losers

Golden Girls
The Pit

Louise Page clearly realizes she is on to a good thing in examining the impact of feminism on the sporting world, but she has tackled it more in the spirit of a blockbusting novelist than a playwright.

Her account of a girls' relay squad training for a world championship race suggests a collaboration between Angela Brazil and Brian Glanville. There is the thrilling story of team effort with all the squabbles and rivalries of the group. There is also the sense of a dogged researcher listing all the background angles and meticulously working them in.

The team is being funded by a shampoo firm, so as to have a bit of fun at the expense of commercial sponsorship (mercilessly sent up by Polly James in the manner of a Mancunian Avon lady). There is a journalist prowling around, glass in hand, nose aquiver for dirt. Drugs make an early appearance in the story and precipitate its climax. Then there is the

racist angle, and the link between social deprivation and the will to win.

Miss Page is fully able to absorb these and other strands into the narrative without dislocating it, but it is hard to see what the play is driving at, apart from reaffirming the obvious handicaps of British women athletes in international events.

Where *Golden Girls* does score is in presenting a group of women passionately involved in an activity assumed female preoccupations. Sex is a soft option for the losers. And the bitterest moment in the piece comes when one of the girls (Katharine Rogers) breaks down on realizing that the coach has only picked her for the team because he fancies her.

Otherwise, the separate members of the group - from the girl with a trainer-father in tow to the 17-year-old bombshell newcomer, and the blonde who cannot venture on to the track without her teddy bear (Split Second) - emerge as deftly identifiable cameo roles.

The big exception, and the strongest reason for seeing the



Physical nobility and ferocity: Josette Simon as Dorcas

play, is the character of Dorcas, a Dagenham-born Black with the killer instinct, played with the utmost ferocity and physical nobility by Josette Simon, who engages your awed admiration even in the act of tipping a bucket of water over fellow

contestants and biting every hand that feeds her. Her grief when she loses is something to behold.

Barry Kyle's production, transferred from the Stratford studio, excels in its group scenes: whether comic, like the

airport photo-call, with shampoo commercials drowned out by flight-departures, or in the training sessions with a stage-full of weight machines before the strobe-lit race itself.

Irving Wardle

Television

The means and the ends

being so "deregulated" (to use the American word) that it will become no more than a useful but not indispensable accessory, with the same status in the household as the washing-machine or the coffee-maker. The change which television effected in human perception is complete, and it now slides into the limbo of universally accepted

and scarcely considered technology.

This diminution of authority is not altogether a misfortune, as the earlier segment of last night's *Television* demonstrated. *The Selling of the President* was concerned with the politicians' use of television not as an instrument of enlightenment but as one of persuasion; the political parties have

borrowed their techniques from advertising and their tone from soap-opera, thus creating an entirely acceptable image for those who have been educated entirely on such things. Nevertheless, this manipulation of the medium itself - recent surveys have suggested that television is not considered to be entirely trustworthy. Its hegemony, in other words, is now coming to an end.

Peter Ackroyd

Concerts

Excitement right or wrong

Ivan Moravec
St John's/Radio 3

At the start of this recital, Beethoven's C minor Variations grabbed us forcibly and shook us vigorously. Ivan Moravec projected these witty, angular, crystalline miniatures with such skill and conviction that they seemed, for a moment, quite the equal of the weightier "Diabelli" set. From the very opening, their style is baroque in harmony and gesture, and the frequent pairing of variations, alternating figuration in right and left hands, is drawn from eighteenth-century tradition. Did Beethoven know the great G minor Passacaglia of Handel, whose music he praised so highly?

Moravec kept the pulse going

and rang Beethoven's changes so sharply that the work came out as a chaconne rather than a variation set (complete with a group in the major at the centre like Bach's D minor Chaconne) and he did not neglect any of the composer's biting accents - the shooting scales of Variation 18, flying off unsupported into space, were thrilling, and the build-up to the final extended variation was carefully planned.

This was flamboyant, exciting piano playing; unfortunately, this element of showiness remained in the group of late Brahms pieces that followed, some of which must be among the most introverted piano music ever written. The A major Intermezzo, Op 118, flowed too warmly and easily; the ethereal B flat minor, Op 117, was over-demonstrative, never subtle enough, and

sometimes simply too loud: a rather crude rubato dominated the great G minor Rhapsody, Op 79 No 2. In the B minor Capriccio, Moravec detailed the counterpoint rather brutally, and the um-cha rhythms of the coda were uncomfortably jolly.

Odd that Moravec should demonstrate two such extremes of his playing in so short a span: he ended with Janáček's *In the Mists* and while many of the colours were strikingly caught, the second piece seemed both louder and brighter than Janáček wanted, and the profoundly grim end of the fourth piece was merely dark-hued. But alongside this, as throughout, there was playing of exceptional control and force: certainly a pianist to reckon with.

Nicholas Kenyon

Hallé/
Skrowaczewski
Festival Hall

There is no easy way into the fabric and spirit of the greatest of Shostakovich's symphonies, but Stanislaw Skrowaczewski was a stimulating guide into the Tenth when he came with the Hallé orchestra to London on Monday. The nature of the composer's passionate commitment in this most personally expressive of his symphonic works was clearly absorbed into the conductor's own mind and heard.

He transmitted this in turn to an orchestra which was uncommonly well prepared in matters of instrumental balance and sonority, when certainly every element of them, are exposed at some point. Their contributions were keenly delineated throughout, with unexpected details surfacing in the midst of the furious climaxes, as well as soft passages sensitively sustained.

That the work as a whole was the composer's personal reaction to the death of Stalin, releasing a depth of feeling repressed in previous works, is now understood, but it is still

the purely musical character of its creative thought that continues to astonish and impress. One virtue of this performance was to show how its unconventional structure and texture emerged logically from its basic ideas.

Much the same might be said in the quite different context of Rostropovich's overture to *The Journey to Reims*, which began the programme as a spirited but not unduly hasty expedition into operatic vivacity, rhythmically poised and instrumentally sparkling.

The orchestra was then given more modest dimensions to support the Polish conductor's fellow countryman, Emanuel Ax, in his alert approach to Chopin's F minor Piano Concerto.

It was a performance of totally unselfconscious grace and verve by the pianist, poetically attuned to the contrast of moods, florid without being extravagant in the slow movement and treating the episodic finale rather as a sequence of dances.

His instinct for phrasing was complemented by beautifully light passage-work, and if he told us nothing startling it was never less than persuasive.

Noël Goodwin

The Chichester festival theatre season begins tonight with the spectacular *Cavalcade* and a new manager who really is a manager: Sheridan Morley interviews John Gale

All geared up for the big show



Gale: trepidation

For those of us who have long believed that a good many of the problems of the British theatre might yet be solved if the people running its major buildings were not also locked into its major rehearsals, the season which opens at Chichester tonight is likely to prove a testing time. For the first year in the quarter-century history of that festival, Chichester is being programmed and run by neither an actor nor a director, but a man whose entire career (give or take a few very early years playing small parts in minor rep) has been spent in theatre management. John Gale is indeed still best known as the producer of the longest-running comedy in the history of the world, *No Sex Please - We're British*, though he is not exactly new to Chichester, having moved down there for the last 10 years as administrator to Patrick Garland.

But now he takes over as the theatre's sole director, with a season which cannot be called unambitious: an opening epic production of Coward's *Cavalcade* involving 200 local amateurs on stage alongside the professional cast, then a Denis Quilley-Diana Rigg *Antony and Cleopatra*, followed by a rare revival of Hampton's *The Philanthropist* with Edward Fox and John Wells before a closing summer pantomime for grown-ups in the shape of a *Scarlet Pimpernel* starring Donald Sinden. The poster announcing that line-up has already brought a record advance into the box-office, and thanks to some remarkable work by the theatre's new Chairman (and this paper's Executive Editor of Finance and Industry) Kenneth Fleet, there is also now a guarantee of £50,000 from Nissan for the next five Chichester seasons. Even so, Gale views the future with some trepidation.

"This theatre has always existed on a knife-edge: we only do four productions a year, each one costing at least £50,000 to build (and *Cavalcade* twice that). If just one production goes wrong, or even if it goes right but audiences stay away, we are in deep trouble. There's no way of taking it out of the repertoire. It's there for the summer, and one single mistake a few years ago cost us most of the theatre's reserves at the bank. We have no state subsidy; our income derives from the box-office and commercial subsidy and West End transfers, if we're lucky enough to get them at the end of the season. Last year we got two. *Forty Years On* and *Way of the*

World. They were worth about £30,000 each."

Self-help plus commercial sponsorship: it sounds like the perfect Rees-Mogg *Glory of the Garden* recipe, ironically in a theatre totally outside Arts Council jurisdiction. But it is not perhaps quite as simple as that, some of Chichester's worst years, both commercially and critically, were when they relied too heavily on big old stars in big old shows, and a theatre with a strong local constituency was resented locally even in Olivier's time when it became too obviously a trial run for the National. Chichester has to survive within its own theatrical and geographical territory, but that territory may now be shifting, as Gale suggests:

"London critics are inclined to dismiss us as safe and cosy; but in the last two years we've done *A Patriot For Me* and *Forty Years On*, and this year *The Philanthropist* is not exactly conservative, though Christopher Hampton has allowed us to delete one phrase about the more dubious activities of a Littlehampton clergyman. That did seem a little close to home. Nor would I call *Cavalcade* exactly safe: only one commercial revival in the last half-century, 200 amateurs whom we first assembled in thick snow early this year, none of them even getting expenses paid but all of them eager to turn up for every performance and a great many rehearsals."

Cavalcade is of course also an astute public-relations move for the theatre: any show which can involve 200 of the local residents on its stage must be fairly certain to attract a good many of their relatives into the audience, and to improve community relations.

"But that's really not the main reason for doing it. I've always been a producer of Coward in the West End, and

when I moved to Chichester I at once saw my chance of staging his one great epic. We do have here an extremely large theatre; playwrights who remember me from the West End occasionally ring with promises of wonderful new one-act four-character comedies, and I have to tell them that's really not what I'm looking for any more. I need huge shows here, and the first move I made on becoming administrator was to shore up the bank balance so that we could work without the fear of the bailiffs at the door. Nobody works well like that."

Not that it has all been easy going: at quite an advanced stage of planning this year's season, Gale lost both Alan Bates and Kirk Douglas from the schedules. Bates had to drop out of *Antony and Cleopatra* because of a film commitment, and Douglas withdrew from an interesting plan to stage Clifford Odets's *The Big Knife* because he felt it would be wrong to make his stage debut in a foreign country in a script so critical of his homeland. Gaderer, Gale finally managed to build a season about which his only real regret is the absence of a new play:

"We are of course doing nearly a dozen new scripts in our studio season in the tent later in the summer, which I think is rather more than the RSC this year, but I quite agree that it has been far too long (in fact almost a decade) since we had a new play on the main stage, and that's something I hope to put right next year. You'll not be seeing as many musicals in my administration as in the last, but with our silver jubilee coming up next year I do fervently hope to stretch the season to five plays for the first time, one of them a premiere, and I see of them to organize our first American tour."

"Chichester has to grow and expand, otherwise we'll petrify and die: the problem is to achieve that expansion without alienating the audience we've managed to build up again. We have to remember where we are: unlike Stratford we don't get huge busloads of Japanese tourists down for the day."

Gale believes that the recent productions of Osborne and Bennett have done a lot to change the dangerously dated image that Chichester had begun to acquire. "But we still have to get the studio stage out of that tent and into a permanent structure, and we still have to put a little more grit in the oyster. With luck I've got another three years in which to do that."

The Fabulous
Thunderbirds
Dingwalls

There is a story doing the rounds that Kim Wilson is the only white-harmonica player to have been invited to join Muddy Waters' band full-time; apparently he declined this most impressive offer in favour of staying with the Fabulous Thunderbirds.

The story, although apocryphal, is certainly plausible. Away from the glamour and riches associated with enormous recording advances and platinum album sales, there is a sub-world of club blues bands where the legend of the original black Chicago players lives on through the work of road-hardened, mainly white R'n'B groups. The Fabulous Thunderbirds from Austin, Texas, who have never had an album, let alone a single, near the British charts, are probably the foremost exponents of this style of music, and their infrequent visits to these shores are eagerly awaited by their devotees.

But, even to keen observers of this minority genre, the Fabulous Thunderbirds played a set at Dingwalls that was far too long and which incorpor-

ated a single-minded exposition of similar sounding mid-paced 12-bar shuffles that bordered on arrogance.

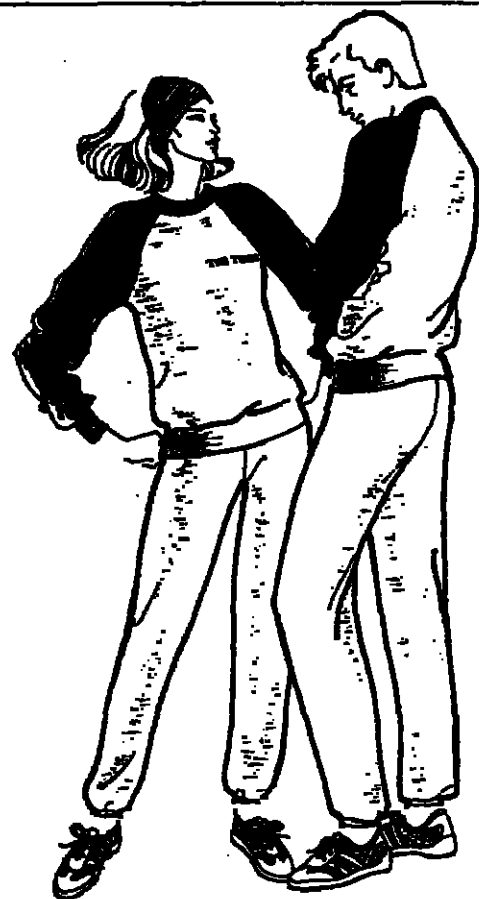
The technical excellence of the ensemble was never in doubt. The faultless interlocking of the bassist Preston Hubbard and the drummer Fran Christina underpinned the dextrous guitar-playing of the dark, Brylcreemed Jimmy Vaughan and the harmonica and vocals of Kim Wilson. But the predictability and similarity of the material was such that attention swiftly waned.

The lyrical content in particular was deeply boring: such lines as "My baby's coming back home to me", "I believe I'm in love with you", "That girl is so fine, she's always on my mind", and the familiar mating call of the old-time rock musician "C'mon baby and rock me all night long" were treated out with depressing monotony and lack of serious consideration.

In the light of recent visits to London by Los Lobos and Robert Cray's Band, both of which showed that the blues is still a form capable of imaginative and novel interpretation, the Fabulous Thunderbirds were rather ordinary.

David Sinclair

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Riding the rapids

Motor's gruelling group test pitches the new-look Lotus Excel against the might of Germany's Porsche 944 and the new Nissan 300ZX from Japan. And who wins this sports car battle? Find out in this week's Motor. Each year, thousands of rear seat passengers die or are seriously injured because rear seat belts are not fitted. But just how much of a lifesaver are rear belts? Motor has been investigating. And imagine a Transit van that can rocket from standstill to 60 mph in three seconds. Impossible? Motor has been testing it.

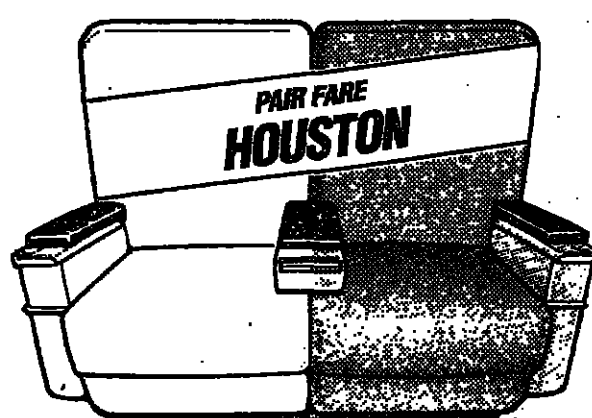
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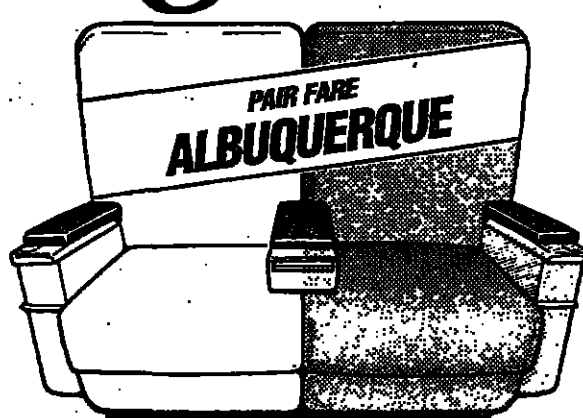
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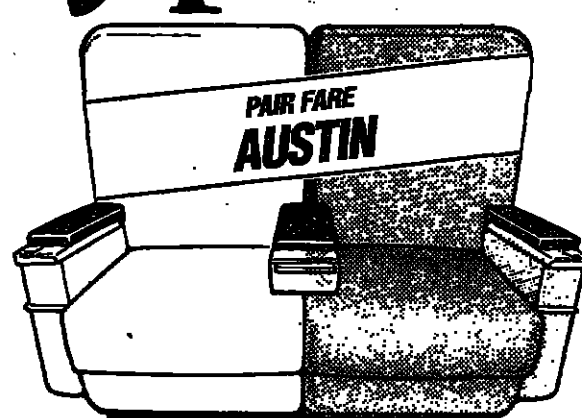
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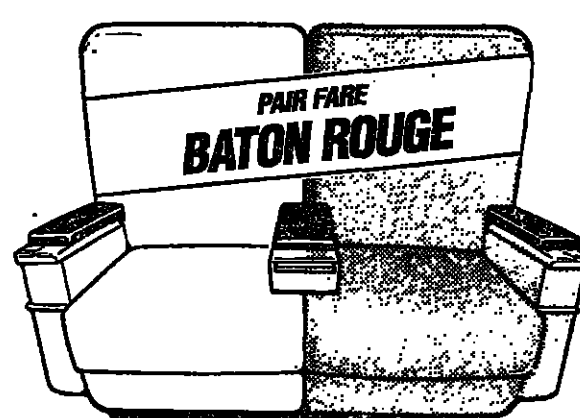
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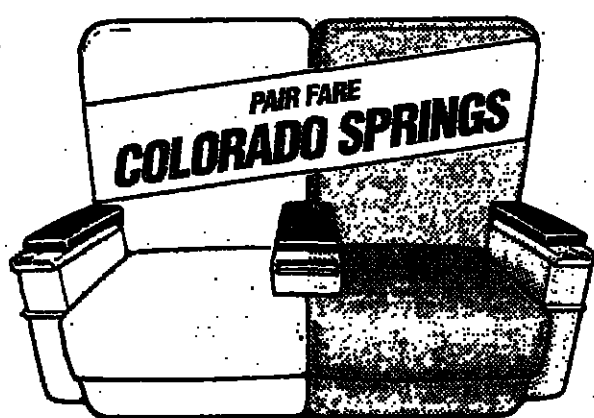
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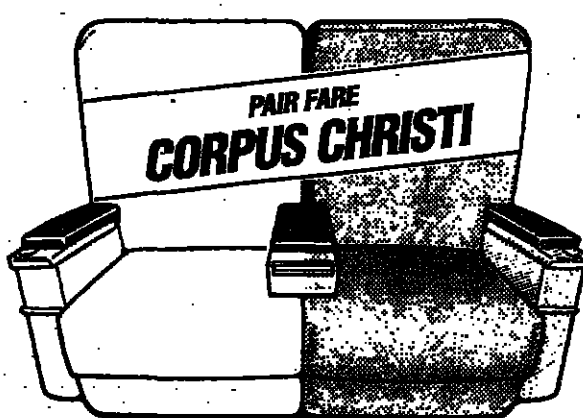
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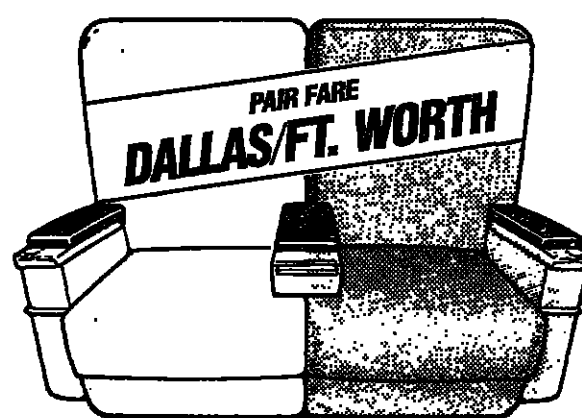
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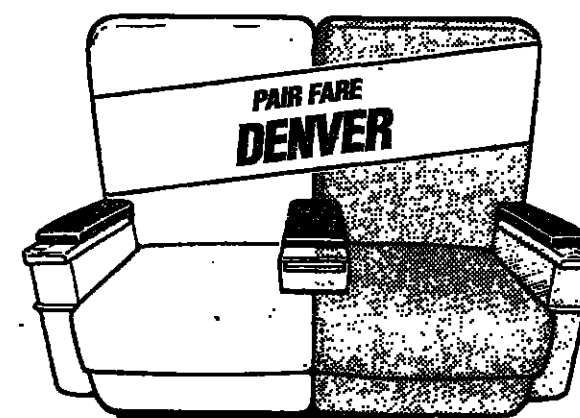
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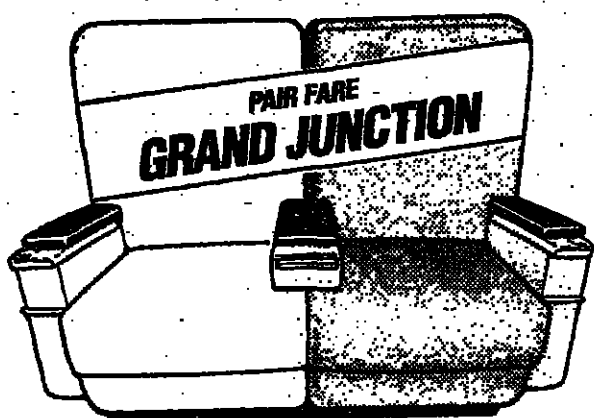
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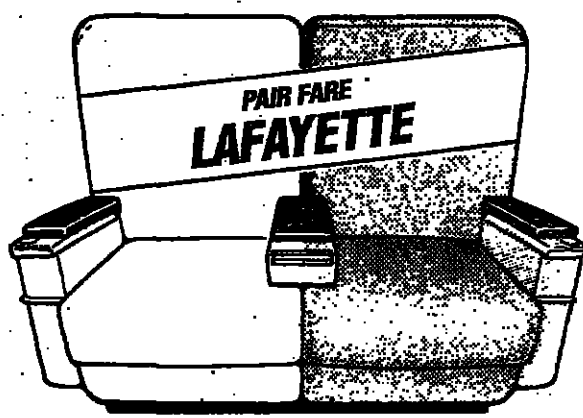
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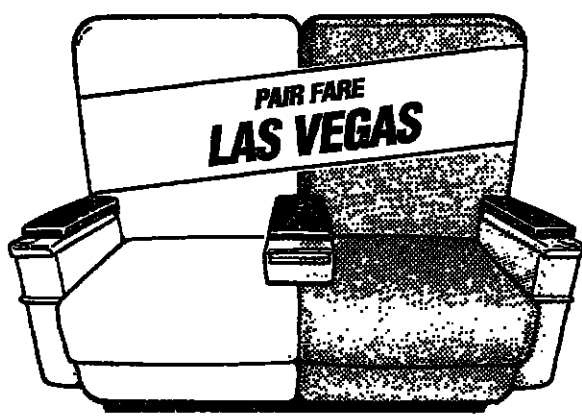
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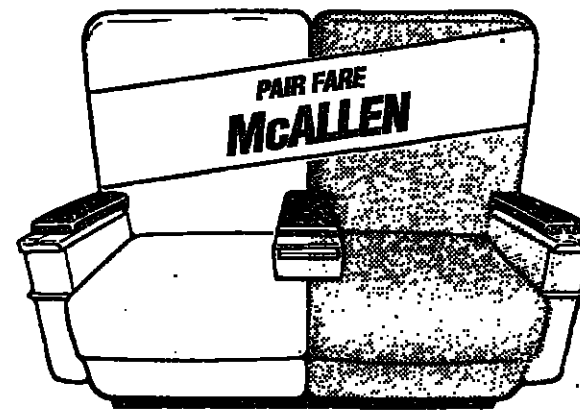
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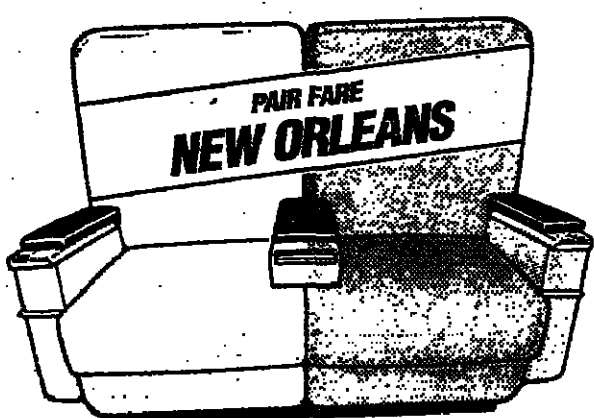
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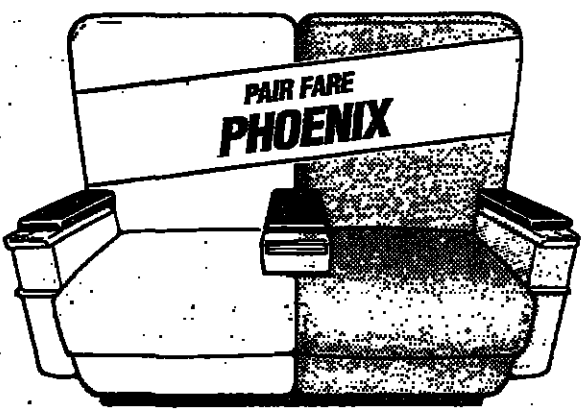
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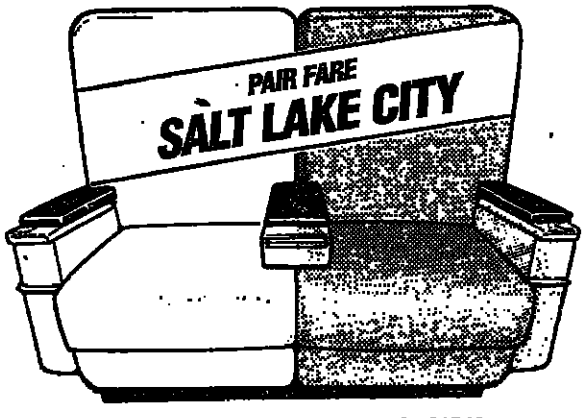
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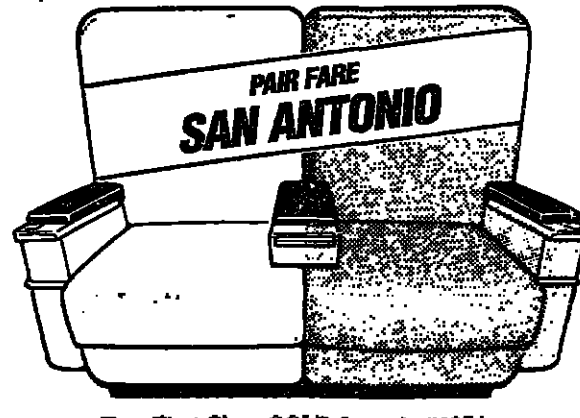
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SPECTRUM

In his final report, Michael Binyon tells how Germany in 1945 was already dreaming of a free society

From the ashes, a new democracy



After the Allies had finally crushed the Third Reich, there was little else but the struggle for survival. But some were determined not to leave it to the occupation forces to plan their future



Bonn, September 1949: the moment democracy began. Dr Adenauer introduces his cabinet to the Allied High Commissioners as military rule ends. Top right: Richard Stücklen then and (below) as he is today, Deputy Speaker of the Bundestag

Richard Stücklen, the Deputy Speaker of the Bundestag, is one of the few German politicians who have been in parliament from the first day of the Federal Republic's existence. But even in 1945, four years before a government in Bonn was constituted, the young Bavarian engineer was dreaming of a new society amid the ruins of the defeated Third Reich.

"We believed we had to take part in political life again. We couldn't remain indifferent to a Germany that was reduced to ashes and rubble and leave it to the occupation forces to decide what to do with the Germans and how to rebuild the country. We didn't want the Allies' diktat, we wanted to do something ourselves."

The young Stücklen's political zeal had already been kindled by his father, who had been mayor of his home town until his dismissal by the Nazis in 1933 and who was reinstated by the Americans within days of the capitulation.

"I came from a family that was politically very active, though mixed in its views. My father had been a member of the Bavarian People's Party, one of the pre-war conservative confessional parties. My uncle had been a Social Democratic member of the Reichstag from 1903 until 1933. In 1933 my brother and I attended our first political meeting, where a Social Democratic speaker spoke out against Hitler's Enabling Law."

"It was still possible then to discuss politics, and I remember the

last free election in March 1933. Of course it was heavily influenced by Goebbels' propaganda, and the Communists were excluded. But we could still vote freely."

"There were always political discussions in our house - before 1933, after 1933 and after 1945. But of course always within the framework of the family circle. By the end this became increasingly dangerous. One of my brothers was the best informed - he used to listen to the foreign radio broadcasts and the commentaries sent every Friday evening."

On VE Day itself Stücklen was in Saxony working as an engineer. He had just been released from a military hospital after being wounded working in the Hitler Youth workforce. He was operated on not by a surgeon but by a butcher.

On May 6, as the Soviet Army swept into eastern Germany, he and his wife fled west on bicycles, arriving the next day in what is now Czechoslovakia. He reached his home town in Bavaria a week after the capitulation. The Americans by then had set up the occupation in Bavaria, and every public official was subject to a lengthy denazification process.

In the first few months there was time for little else but the struggle for survival amid the ruins. But by October 1945 the stirrings of political ambition had already begun, and Stücklen's father was invited by a friend in Munich to help form a new democratic party.

"For this new party we had neither name, programme or outline. We had only various suggestions: the Bavarian People's Party, the Bavarian Home Party or the Christian Social Party. In each case the suggestion was for a confessional party. But I had no intention of joining a sectarian party. I came from the north of Bavaria, and from bitter experience knew how religious difference had split the pre-war conservative parties. The Bavarian People's Party was Roman Catholic and the German National Party was Protestant. And because of this split the Protestant voters had been forced into extreme right-wing politics."

"I wanted a party that would unite the two religions under one roof. And on November 21, 1945 the founding meeting was held of the Christian Social Union. The name indicated our intentions: Christian, in deliberate contrast to the inhuman outlook of the Third Reich (though this

didn't mean we claimed that only members of this party were Christians or only Christians could be in the party) - Social, because anyone who understood the situation in 1945 knew that only a deliberately socially orientated policy could ensure a new beginning - and Union because we had brought the two confessions together."

The meeting in our rural district council was four days before that of the CSU's preliminary founding committee. We had no problems with the military occupation authorities. But it wasn't easy to find people who had completely clean records."

"Even those who had been part of sports federations and so on were automatically party of the Nazi Party organization, and if the military governors had taken a strict interpretation of the new regulations this would have caused us difficulties."

ies. We needed people with records as white as snow."

Stücklen's father was chairman of his local branch, which comprised about 40 people. It was not easy to find many who were interested in joining the new party as there was a widespread fear of becoming involved with any political organization after the catastrophic experience of Nazism.

At the time Richard Stücklen never planned a career in federal politics. As an engineer he intended to return to family business within two years at the latest. But he accompanied his father to one of the early political meetings at which the older man was suddenly taken ill. "You speak for me. You know what I was going to say." And so at the age of 30 the young Stücklen made his political debut as the first federal elections were due.

Stücklen was selected as one of three possible candidates for his local constituency and was adopted. On August 14, 1949 he was elected to the Bundestag, aged 32.

At that time politicians' main preoccupations were local - how to organize accommodation for hundreds of thousands of German refugees expelled from the eastern territories. "It was a very, very difficult task, but a rewarding one. If you had an expellee who had lost his home, his possessions, who had nothing in the world, and you were able to find him a bicycle or a place to sleep or a job in a factory or office - well, you had achieved something."

The denazification process was fundamental to the rebuilding of German society. The American authorities made searching inquiries to find out who had actively participated in the Nazi regime and who was only nominally affected and was personally blameless.

Stücklen remembered the first governor of the region, a German Jewish emigrant, who was understandably not very favourably disposed to the Germans and who made things difficult. His successor, a Captain Brown, established better relations with the Bavarians however and encouraged Stücklen and fellow politicians from the Liberal and Social Democratic parties to hold public meetings to discuss the legacy of the past and the problems of the present.

He and Stücklen felt it was particularly important to get German youth involved, to win them over into actively helping build up a new democracy in the country. The older generation were resigned and mistrustful. Stücklen was a co-founder of the CSU youth wing in Bavaria and the "Young Union" which represented Young Christian Democrats at federal level.

Could he have foreseen the development of democratic politics in those early months after the capitulation? "Yes, I thought even then it would be possible. The only problem was that each person thought it was up to the other, not to himself, to make this new beginning."

And Stücklen saw it as his task to inspire confidence in this new democracy. Forty years later, he reflected, the democratic system is taken for granted. But the beginnings were shaky and hesitant, and today's politicians would do well to think back on a time when Germans were hungry and demoralized and when it was harder to preach democracy to those with empty stomachs.

Today Richard Stücklen is a familiar veteran of West German politics, a Deputy Speaker of the Bundestag in which he has spent his working life and for whose independent existence he struggled and argued. He has an avuncular pride in the lower house in which he is now serving his tenth term.

The real heroes of 1945, he admits, were those more senior to him who had suffered under Hitler for their democratic beliefs and who came back from exile and imprisonment to lead the new parties. But they are now long dead, and there are few men still around, two generations after Hitler, who can claim to have begun the task of rebuilding German society.

But it is these men and their legacy that Germany will be honouring on May 8 as the nation reflects on the fortieth anniversary of its defeat and rebirth.

How the travel bug has bitten Britain's bookworms

Last week Tim Waterstone travelled to Edinburgh to open the seventh in his remarkably successful chain of new bookshops: one immense section, as in all his stores, is devoted solely to travel. Today travel books are everywhere; daily newspapers have added their coverage to a generous two half-pages of travel writing each week; the Thomas Cook travel book prize flourishes and the hunger for travellers' tales grows.

The pioneer figure behind this travel writing boom is Sarah Anderson, a graduate in Chinese from the School of Oriental and African Studies, who, having become sick of potential employers' looking dubiously at her curriculum vitae with the words "Miss Anderson, there doesn't seem much threat to your life", opened The Travel Bookshop, first of its kind in England, and though not the first in Europe, unique in that it mixes guides with secondhand books, travel memoirs with maps.

Sarah Anderson's idea was perfectly simple, the sort of idea that people later wonder why they never had themselves. She reasoned that in an age when world travel had become easy and fast, when people were moving like bees in swarms across the globe in a way never possible before, there would be a need for information and guidance about what was being seen.

What more convenient than to have under one roof all that a traveller might require: a guide book, some maps, a history of the area, perhaps a novel



Sarah Anderson: pioneer

written by a local writer, or a personal account of some early voyage to those parts?

In a way, her vision has paid off. The turnover of The Travel Bookshop, which is five years old tomorrow, has risen each year and its name and that of Sarah Anderson herself are now familiar throughout the book world. She has become a connoisseur of the subject.

But she is equally something of a victim of her own success - why travel to Notting Hill Gate when her same theme can now be found in the Charing Cross Road, in Waterstone's Travel Bookshop - and of the economics and politics of a publishing industry quick to lurch on to the bandwagon and slow to work out its implications.

Sarah Anderson faces another problem, that of being to keep up, while waiting and hoping that travel books, in general bookshops will return to their earlier obscurity on dusty back shelves. "The danger is that a public weaned on to travel writing by the best of the classics and the few first-rate modern writers and now fed rubbish are going to get sick of the whole subject."

Her point, and that of all those who nurtured the travel book into favour after an eclipse of many years, is that a terrible fallacy is at work: it has become popular to think that travel writing is a matter of money, a robust stomach, disregard for mosquitoes, a burning desire to succeed - and a (relatively) unexplored place to go, whereas a really good travel book, true, informative, funny, evocative remains what it always was - the hardest, not the simplest, thing to write.

David Cohen

Caroline Moorehead

ARCHITECTS OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC



Germany's Chancellors: Dr Adenauer (1949-63); Brandt (1969-74); Schmidt (1974-82) and Kohl (1982-present day)

FINDINGS

More thrills down under

During what Americans now like to call the "Me" decade, or the narcissistic Seventies, people didn't only just discover loving their own bodies. They also found out about the joy of risk. American psychologists speculated on the reasons for the boom in dangerous sports like hang-gliding. Ever eager to be relevant, psychologists devised a sensation-seeking scale which most administered from the comfort of their armchairs.

The assumption behind all this research was, of course, that no one was braver and craved more sensations than the macho American male. Ernest Hemingway and John Wayne had left their mark. Imagine the psychological problems which are likely to be caused, therefore, by a study by Ian Ball from Victoria College in Australia.

Using the sensation-seeking scale, Ball compared the national differences in (i) thrill and adventure seeking (ii) experience seeking (iii) lack of inhibition and (iv) susceptibility to boredom. He questioned 335 Australian women and 363 Australian men and compared their results with English and American samples.

It seems that Australian males aged between 17 to 19 are the highest sensation seekers in the world, easily out-thrilling the average Californian, never mind the placid English. Australian women also crave sensations more than their English and American sisters, at least until they reach the 40 to 49 age group. Then they quieten down.

Ball is unable to explain why Australians should be so much more eager for new thrills but I expect he knows there will be celebrations down under when the news is out.

Assessing sanity

Britain has seen a number of lurid trials of late in which forensic psychiatrists have disagreed bitterly about whether or not the accused was, for legal purposes, mad. In America, the John Hinckley trial - he tried to kill President Reagan - led to similar debates about the value of psychiatric evidence. Dan Slater of University of Delaware

A series reporting on research: PSYCHOLOGY

decided to find out the extent to which the public believed in the evidence of psychiatrists.

Slater questioned 434 subjects. Less than half of them were confident that psychiatrists could judge whether or not a defendant was legally insane. Older people tended to be the most sceptical - especially those who were convinced that, as a result of being found insane, Hinckley would be detained for less long.

Slater asked his sample to imagine that they had been on the jury for the Hinckley trial. If so, 40 per cent said they would have had absolutely no confidence in the psychiatric testimony and a further 20 per cent felt they would have taken only slight notice of it.

How much faith the British public put in psychiatric evidence has not been studied but Slater's results were something of a jolt for American faith in the discipline.

Action, not words

"The cat was bitten by the ball." The sentence, with its savage ball, is the kind of trick psychologists

studying language sometimes use. They get young children to act on the sentence. If, using toys, they make a cat bite a ball, psychologists know that the child doesn't understand the difference between active and passive. Rather, he relies on word order and the general probability of events to understand what is being said. Usually, children rely on word order and probability until they are about three. Dr Allayne Bridges and Joanne Smith of Birmingham University wondered if this pattern was the same with mentally handicapped children.

Useful comparisons had to be between children of similar verbal ages. They took 24 normal children whose verbal ages ranged from 2.5 to 5.2 and 24 Down's syndrome children with identical verbal ages. The chronological age of the Down's group was, of course, much higher, up to 17 years of age. Bridges and Smith found that normal and Down's children used much the same strategies when asked to act out the

meaning of 16 different sentences that were active and passive. The Down's children were a bit more inconsistent and two were very poor but, in general, they made similar mistakes. This suggests basic mechanisms of language learning are the same, they say.

Older and wiser

Psychology is hardly ever an international science so it is a pleasant surprise to find an Israeli psychologist studying the mentality of aged Americans though, perhaps, this is one way Jerusalem keeps President Reagan sweet. L. Gaber of Ramatban University in Haifa gave the Tennessee Self-Concept scale to 82 Americans whose mean age was 79.5.

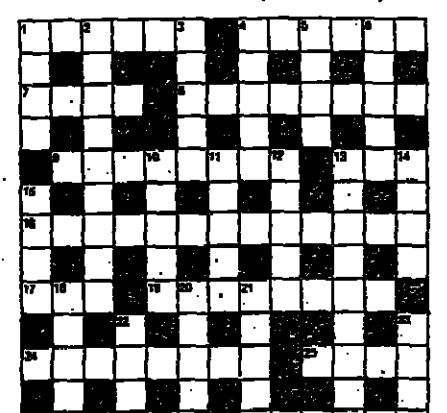
The old people tended to see themselves as intelligent, successful, adaptable and wise. Few showed any inclination to be self-critical and, according to Gaber at least, they tended to over-estimate their physical abilities. Growing old seemed not to have made them more philosophical but just more self-satisfied. With an ever larger proportion of the population living to be old, Gaber's study rings alarm bells. Psychologists should at once try to devise ways of combating this self-satisfaction.

David Cohen

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 633)

- ACROSS
1 Married (6)
4 Impulsive (6)
7 False (4)
8 Lycanthrope (8)
9 Hardness reducer (5)
13 Yes (3)
16 Peter Rabbit author (7,6)
17 Fasten with string (3)
19 Make longer (8)
24 Emergency float (4,4)
25 Render unconscious (4)
26 Charm (6)
27 Oversensitive (6)

- DOWN
1 Laundry (4)
2 Deacon's office (9)
3 Divine (5)
4 Blend (5)
5 Sunrise (4)
6 Passage (5)
10 Innsbruck province (5)
15 Adjourn (4)



- 11 37th US President (5)
12 Troy (5)
13 Break out (5)
14 Submarine mountain (5)
15 Genuine (9)
16 Aural organs (4)
17 Cubicle (4)
18 Covetousness (4)

SOLUTION TO No 632
ACROSS: 1 Flagon 5 Bag 8 Lingot 9 Lingoid 11 Relation 13 Slab 15 Problematical 17 Iliad 18 Snapshot 21 Extrude 22 Rivet 23 Idol 24 Abject
DOWN: 2 Légal 3 Get 4 Nelson Mandela 5 Banc 6 Aquatic 7 Disruptive 10 Debilitate 12 Tale 14 Stop 16 Omitted 19 Havoc 20 Cull 22 Raj

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WEDNESDAY PAGE

As families split up, many more women are choosing to live apart from their offspring.

Veronica Grocock talked to a group of women about the guilt of opting for independence

When a mother leaves her children

Jenny, Helen, Diane and Ros are all working mothers with 11 sons and daughters between them. Each, for various reasons, has chosen to live an independent life away from her children.

The social isolation emanating from this decision was the link that brought these women together. They belong to MATCH (Mothers Apart From Their Children), a national support group set up in 1979 to help such women cope with this kind of "absent" motherhood.

They meet regularly in each other's homes and via newsletters. Nearly all share the same deep-seated sense of guilt, itself a legacy of conventional expectations that deem mothers as more naturally fitted to and more fully involved in parenthood than fathers.

Hence the isolation. But the women are quick to refute any notion that leaving their kids behind was a self or selfish option. On the contrary, they say it was a decision made from altruism and love and with their children's best interests in view.

Jenny, 37, runs a mail order company. She has two daughters (11, nine) and a son (seven). "When I left my husband he said that he was determined to keep the children. Mine was an unusual situation as my ex-husband had looked after the children at home and I had been the breadwinner. So I felt it best to leave them, because when he said he would fight me through the courts I knew he would. I thought I could learn to manage without them."

"My children are very happy. The main trouble seems to be that I can't come to terms with the separation. I find it very hard to cope with people's attitudes: this assumption that I didn't love them - that I just woke up one morning and threw them out with the

rubbish. I think I'd have kept more respect and friendship from certain people I know if I'd dragged the kids from court to court and left them with a nanny while I continued to work."

Unlike most "absentee" mothers, Jenny pays maintenance: not grudgingly, but willingly, as a matter of principle - "because I strongly believe that if you are able to you should". She is fortunate in having a highly-paid job. "I feel good that I'm helping to support them both emotionally and financially. If you pay regular maintenance, I don't say you use it as a weapon, but it does help. My ex-husband has moved to a new house and naturally they've budgeted with my money coming in."

Many people feel threatened

6 People ask: Do you have children? Who's looking after them?

by the idea of a woman making a conscious choice to live without her kids. It is not socially acceptable.

Helen, 35, (not her real name), is a secretary with two children, both under 10.

"In every social situation people ask: 'Do you have children? Who's looking after them tonight?'" At first she found women to be especially hostile - until they knew her reasons.

In Helen's case, it was her husband's adultery and his wish to sever the marriage and set up home with the other woman that provoked the break-up. "I was so shattered by it all that I felt unable to look after my children. I felt suicidal. We

lived in the Midlands then. I tried to get a job and couldn't."

She decided to move to London - alone. "I felt for the kids. That was their home. They had a father and a mother figure in the house, whereas I had nothing to offer them."

Since her ex-husband moved north, visits to her children have dropped from being weekly to monthly, due to the distance and expense (about £100 a trip).

Diane, 39 (not her real name), has two boys (15, 11) and is a part-time receptionist. She was living abroad when her marriage broke up after seven years of "slow demoralization".

"My husband became very violent towards the end. I came back to England in a bad state emotionally. He refused to entertain the idea that I would have the children, and I didn't have the confidence to stand up for myself."

"After seven months he came back to England with them, and by this time I had a relationship with someone else. He now lives in the country with a large, loving family. My boys are part of that family. They have a stepmother whom they call 'mummy' and a stepmother does not like me buying clothes for them, but I'm permitted to shell out money for school trips."

"I don't argue or fight, I just keep the peace so that there's no flak or comeback on the children."

This compliance extends to seeing her sons only three times a year: at New Year, Easter and summer. "I agreed to everything - for the children's sake. They love their dad. I didn't want them to lose respect for either of us. It's paid off. I have suffered but the children haven't. They're turning out to be really smashing, well-balanced, happy."

For her, as for the other three, the whole experience has been one of painful self-discovery. Has it made her more self-pos-

sessed? "You don't get the empty nest syndrome, do you?" she wryly points out while admitting that yes, she does miss them. "The sharing of their social life. They were wonderful company."

This use of the past tense reflects the sense of loss, almost akin to bereavement, that most "lone" mothers continue to feel.

How effectively each woman copes with the constant cycle of reunions and partings depends on so many factors: her home and financial situation, her children's ages, how far away they live. Some women are only able to see their children in a social worker's office, the mere thought of which gives Diane "a pain in my gut".

Now that the initial trauma is over, the women have time to reflect, to take a more detached

6 Hell hath no fury like a bruised male ego

view. "We were probably in a very bad state to take a rational decision of that kind at the time," says Helen, who used to cry every night. "That is what is so sad about it. It's too late now to say, 'Maybe I could have coped'."

Jenny adds: "The smart thing to do is to stay tight, keep your cool and drive him out, but we are not all equipped like machines. Emotions get in the way." And hell hath no fury like a bruised male ego.

She admits that whereas at first all her waking moments were consumed with thoughts of her children, now days go by when they barely cross her mind. "I talk to my elder daughter about this and she says

the same thing. There are days when you're so busy - and other days when I know she needs to talk to me."

Jackie, 36, who helps with MATCH correspondence, says: "We get letters from women who say they feel guilty because they're happy in their new lives."

An estimated 80,000 mothers in Britain live apart from their children. These include women in prison, women whose children are in care, women who lose custody of their children because post-natal depression makes them unable to cope (a surprisingly high number, according to MATCH), women whose marriages founder due to the stresses of unemployment.

Each mother learns to resolve her guilt feelings in different ways. Helen wanted to work because she couldn't face the bleakness of being stuck at home on social security. Neither did she wish her children to be brought up by a stranger. "If I had left with the children, a child-minder would be looking after them." So, while she desperately misses their growing up - particularly their first day at school - the nurturing role would have been largely denied by her anyway, commanded by child-minder or husband.

Jackie, mother of two, takes an equally pragmatic view: "If anyone asks me about my kids I say they are warm and safe. If they were with me we'd probably be in some little bedsit. I'd be unemployed and unable to feed them properly."

All agree that absence can make for a richer, more rewarding relationship in the long term. As Diane says, "It's amazing how much you can pack into a short time. All the shared experiences - you just cherish them more."



Two-step soufflés made simple



Shona Crawford Poole

It was with no great hope of success that I followed up a question posed separately by two readers who had read my recipe for a cheese and ham roulade published a few weeks ago. Could the two-stage baking of this hot filled and rolled soufflé be broken by an interval of an hour or two they asked? The idea was worth a try, because if it did work it would be so immensely useful to be able to do nearly all the work on a soufflé in advance.

Not only did it work perfectly - that particular recipe was as good or better when baked in two well-separated stages - but of course the system applies equally well to sweet soufflés.

Spinach and leek roulade
Serves 6 to 8

30g (1oz) butter
30g (1oz) plain flour
300ml (½ pint) milk
55g (2oz) strong Cheddar cheese, grated

Salt
Cayenne pepper
Ground mace

5 large eggs, separated
170g (6oz) cooked spinach, well-drained and chopped

For the filling
680g (1½ lb) leeks
30g (1oz) butter or 2 tablespoons oil

Salt and freshly ground black pepper

To finish
2 tablespoons melted butter
2 tablespoons freshly grated Parmesan cheese

Prepare a Swiss-roll tray about 30cm by 35cm (12in by 14in) by oiling or buttering it generously and lining it neatly with oiled or buttered greaseproof paper.

Melt the butter in a saucepan and stir in the flour. Cook the roux on a moderate heat for a minute or two without allowing it to colour. Add the milk gradually, stirring constantly to make a smooth, thick sauce.

Add the cheese and continue cooking gently until it has melted. Season the sauce well with salt, cayenne and mace, then remove it from the heat and stir in the egg yolks one at a time. Stir in the spinach.

Whisk the egg whites until they hold stiff peaks and fold them into the cheese and spinach sauce. Turn the mixture on to the prepared tin and spread it evenly. Bake it in a preheated moderate oven (180°C/350°F, gas mark 4) for about 15 minutes or until it is just firm.

As soon as it is out of the oven, cover the roulade with a cloth and turn over the tin and cloth together, depositing the soufflé on the cloth. Carefully peel away the paper. At this stage the part-baked roulade can be left for half a day or more. Cover it with another cloth.

In the meantime make the leek purée filling. Clean and chop the leeks and slice them finely. Cook them slowly in the butter or oil and then purée them. Season the purée with salt and freshly ground black pepper. This too can be prepared in advance.

Spread the purée to within 1cm (½in) of the edge of soufflé then, using the cloth to help roll it up, roll the roulade loosely from one long side to the other.

Place the roulade on an ovenproof serving dish and brush it with the melted butter. Sprinkle it with Parmesan and bake it for another 15 minutes at the same temperature (180°C/350°F, gas mark 4). If the soufflé mixture has been allowed to cool and is being baked in separate stages, the second baking will take about 25 minutes. During this second

baking the roulade will puff up and finish cooking. Serve it as soon as it is ready.

Lightly cooked fresh scallops make a luxurious filling for a special occasion. Spread the part-baked soufflé with fresh ricotta cheese creamed smooth and seasoned. Then sprinkle with pieces of scallop and roll up.

For a brunch or supper dish, fry filling the roulade with ricotta cheese and crisp bacon bits.

The classic sweet soufflés can also be baked as two-stage roulades. Sharp lemon or lime flavourings, liqueurs, honey and whisky, all can be adapted. Do not worry if the part-baked mixture cracks while being rolled. It will still look very handsome when fully baked and risen again.

Hot chocolate roulade
Serves 6 to 8

110g (4oz) dark chocolate
300ml (½ pint) milk
2 tablespoons cornflour

2 tablespoons orange-flavoured liqueur

3 eggs, separated, plus 2 whites
Pinch of salt

8 tablespoons black cherry jam or prune purée
Icing sugar to dust

Prepare a Swiss-roll tray about 30cm by 35cm (12in by 14in) by oiling or buttering it generously and lining it neatly with oiled or buttered greaseproof paper.

Break the chocolate into squares and put it in a small heavy pan with two-thirds of the milk. Heat slowly together, stirring until the chocolate has melted. Mix the remaining milk with the cornflour. Pour the chocolate-flavoured milk over the cornflour mixture, stirring, then return it to the pan and bring to a simmer. Cook stirring on a low heat for a minute or two, then remove from the heat.

Stir in the liqueur followed by the egg yolks.

Whisk the egg whites with the salt until they form stiff peaks, then fold the meringue into the chocolate mixture. Turn it into the prepared tin and spread it evenly.

Bake the roulade in a preheated moderate oven (180°C/350°F, gas mark 4) for about 15 minutes or until it is firm. Turn it on to a cloth, as in the previous recipe. At this stage the part-baked roulade may be set aside for half a day or more.

Spread the roulade with the chosen filling and roll it up loosely. Transfer it to an ovenproof dish and bake it for another 15 minutes (25 minutes if it has cooled) at the same heat (180°C/350°F, gas mark 4). Sprinkle it with icing sugar and serve immediately.

A fresh fruit sauce of raspberries or strawberries, puréed and sweetened to taste, makes a more interesting accompaniment to this super pudding than plain cream. Taste and puree fruit before sweetening it - it may not need sugar. Mango purée, stretched with a little orange juice, makes another fresh sauce.

The suburban semi finds favour at last

Liz Hodgkinson reports on a reassessment of the much maligned family home

All right, I admit it. I live in a suburban semi. Maybe it's not quite Dunroamin, this five-bedroomed Edwardian house. But it is inescapably suburban and I feel a constant need to apologize for it.

But, according to housing expert Alice Coleman, Reader in Geography at Kings College, London, and Director of its Land Use Research Unit, comments: "We're all been brainwashed into seeing the suburban semi as the perfect house for raising a family. People like to think of suburbia as dull and hideous, but actually, the semi was the most advanced design of housing achieved before natural evolution was broken by strict planning controls."

"With a semi, you have your own front and back garden, and

are not forced to share a lawn. It's been found that far from fostering a community spirit, a shared lawn means that nobody cares, and litter gets dropped. Statistical data in the book shows that, of all housing, the 1930s semi attracts the least amount of litter."

That other distinguishing mark of the pre-war semi, the bay window, also adds to the quality of family life, Alice Coleman says. "This type of window allows you to look out on three sides, and deters vandals and unwelcome callers. Also a front garden of three metres or more means people have to walk up your individual front path to knock at the door."

"The traditional streetscape allows gradual acquaintance with neighbours, if this is wanted. A lot of post-war housing design rested on the assumption that if you throw a lot of people together, a community spirit will develop. Yet,

this spirit is at its very worst in blocks of flats. The semi is pre-eminent for family life, as it allows you to develop your own interests, and express your individuality."

"Because semis aren't all the same. They can be made to look quite different, and people do what they want with their gardens. Even the suburban names - Dunroamin, Chez Nous, Kendal Lodge - as in Kenneth and Dora - mean you can put your own personality on the property."

Alice Coleman thinks that the semi fell out of favour just after the Second World War for three reasons: the rise of the architectural profession, the growth of town and country planners, and the popularity of Le Corbusier's ideas on form and function.

"Most semis were put up by builders rather than designed by architects. If a certain style became popular, the builder would repeat it. During the 1930s, house

prices were coming down; these houses were cheap without being nasty, and there was always a semi at a price you could afford. But in 1936, architecture became a recognized profession, and its members wanted to make their own mark on houses. Then Le Corbusier came along with his ideas about form and structure, and said there should not be any unnecessary decoration. The last blow to the semi was the founding of the planning profession, in 1947. These people felt that housing should be properly planned, so the estates came along."

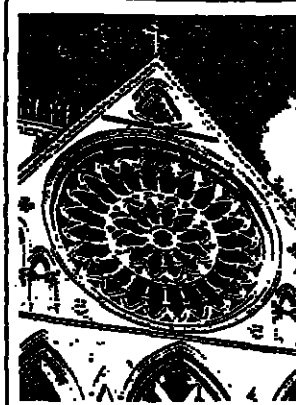
But what about Alice Coleman's own house? A suburban semi, presumably.

She smiled. "Actually, I do not live in one; I live in a modern house, built in 1968. I needed a house, as I have not time to attend to a garden. Semis are really ideal for families, rather than single people."

Utopia On Trial: Vision and Reality in Planned Housing, by Alice Coleman (Hilary Shipman, £16 hardback, £7.95 paperback) is to be published on May 9.



The semi: Perfect for raising a family



SATURDAY

Round the Minster:

The Times tourist guide to the sights and shops of York

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

RE-UNION IN BONN

Two days of seven world leaders' time is - or should be - a valuable resource. It should not be wasted in Bonn. The main participants have been through an economic summit before, some of them many times; there is only one newcomer among the seven, Prime Minister Mulroney of Canada.

Thus the standard defence put up by the spokespeople of these heads of government in advance - that the principal purpose of such gatherings is to allow world leaders to get to know one another - looks peculiarly thin this year. It is, in any case, somewhat dubious to suppose that statesmen can relax into informal friendship in the full glare of publicity that now surrounds the annual economic summit. A better definition of purpose, or justification of practice, is needed from Bonn.

It would be equally misguided to suppose that the answer lay in simulating activity through the production of a whole variety of formal declarations. This was the approach adopted at last year's economic summit in London, and it cannot be judged a success. When heads of government, rather than finance ministers, get together, issues other than economic will, naturally, intrude. But it is not a sensible use of time to manufacture them.

This year's host, Chancellor Helmut Kohl, seems to be aware of this. Had it not been for President Reagan's unwitting manufacture of a political issue - the Bitburg visit - that will inevitably colour both the course and the memory of the Bonn summit, politics would have been wrapped up in a single declaration based on the present unity of past enemies around the summit table, touching circumspically on their relations with the Soviet Union.

This would have left the focus of the summit where it should be, if these annual gatherings are

to serve any real purpose: on the barriers to economic growth that can most effectively be eased in an international framework. Clearly, and annually, the most obvious of these are threats to a free trading system, widely acknowledged to be increasing.

The counter-attack on protectionism which has most chance of succeeding in 1985 is to set a date for a new round of talks under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Although there remain plenty of issues outstanding under existing programmes of trade negotiation, this is a cause around which the summiteers can, despite French reservations, usefully unite. Such a gesture might serve to check dangerous protectionist sentiment in the American Congress, but it will be no more than a gesture unless the summit participants can make progress in resolving questions as to which industrial sectors should be included.

At a risk of stalling the whole process, the new Gatt round should be as all-embracing as possible. Too many groups of governments from the European Community to the developing countries, have an interest in excluding some - and in refusing to participate unless others are included. The risks today are too great for a half-faith in free trade: neither agriculture, nor textiles, nor financial services - to name only three cows sacred to different governments - should be set aside.

President Mitterrand, in particular, has been arguing that progress on trade should be linked to international monetary reform. Here there is less scope for progress. The modest adjustment in the dollar that has taken place this year has taken some momentum out of the movement towards managed exchange rates, and the summiteers remain divided and uncertain about the proper role of intervention in the currency markets.

That attitudes towards floating rates have changed with increasing volatility is plain; but we are some way yet from an agreed path to greater stability.

Nor does it seem as if the report being hatched by the finance ministries of 11 industrial countries will, when concluded in June, take us much further. But it will provide another piece in the jigsaw in time for the autumn meetings of the international financial institutions. This is the kind of jigsaw that is never completed at leisure, only in a crisis; the more pieces in place, however, the easier the emergency job of filling in the gaps.

The crisis that the Bonn summiteers should not ignore stems from the risk of a sharp slowdown in world economic growth. This would shake the fragile cardhouse, erected to contain the international debt problem, until the financial institutions have been redirected and reformed. On the one hand, there is the danger that the United States will crash hard out of its boom, unbalanced by its budget deficit; on the other, that Europe will not "take up the baton", in Mr Nigel Lawson's words, of self-generated growth.

Europe must, at Bonn, either put up or shut up. It is no longer acceptable for governments to heap all blame on America; damaging though American interest rates may have been there has been some compensation for Europe in expanding American markets. Nor is it acceptable to go on talking of the need for "structural" adjustment, while moving so slowly to remove market impediments to growth. That such measures are slow-acting is no excuse for slow action. Europe is, at least, potentially, a large enough economy - a large enough market - to accept most of the responsibility for its own rate of economic expansion.

Against savings in welfare budget

From Mr Frank Field, MP for Birkenhead (Labour)

Sir, Your report (April 24) a list of major changes in the welfare state which the Cabinet was set to consider at yesterday's meeting. As that consideration did not take place can I put the case against the Treasury-backed proposals for major savings in the welfare budget?

With the exception of the abolition of the earnings-related supplement to sickness and unemployment benefit this Government has not embarked on a dismantling of the social security system. What it has done is to whittle down what would have been a rise in benefit levels and these savings, which now total over £3 billion, have covered the tax cuts given to higher rate taxpayers in the 1979 Budget: their cost is about £1.6 billion a year.

The proposals which you report are before Cabinet will involve dismantling part of the social security system. These may well prove politically unpopular; they will defeat the Government's aim of simplifying the social security system and they will result in little savings in Government expenditure in the foreseeable future.

The most vulnerable benefit appears to be the State earnings-related pensions scheme; yet this scheme has a number of important advantages attached to it. It is slowly ensuring that as people retire they are not reduced to poverty. This is not only good in itself but ought to prove popular with a Government anxious to simplify the welfare state by taking people off means-tested supplementary benefits.

At the same time the scheme acts as a self-regulatory device by setting a minimum standard on which private pension schemes must improve for workers contracted out of the scheme.

Because SERPS also favours low-paid workers it is of major importance to women workers who, by and large, are in lower-paid occupations. Women workers are also favoured by the eligibility rules which take into account the fact that, because of their family responsibilities, they spend part of their working lives outside the labour market.

For all these reasons the scrapping of SERPS is likely to prove politically very unpopular. Against this Government supporters will have to weigh up the gains, namely, only a very modest decrease in total public expenditure (if pension contributions are so classified) for the foreseeable future. Indeed, the major effect of Government expenditure will not be felt for a long time: well after the Cabinet have retired and most of them have died.

The abolition of SERPS can only offer big reductions in expenditure for a future government many decades hence. To risk losing the next election for this future gain may warrant a re-writing of the Good Samaritan parable, but is that what Mrs Thatcher is really interested in?

Yours etc.

FRANK FIELD,
House of Commons,
April 26.

Education in China

From Professor Gareth Williams

Sir, Anyone who has seen the spectacular changes in Chinese economic policy in recent years will endorse the plea from the Lord Young mission (report, March 14) that British industry should be encouraged to back the opportunities for foreign investment now opening up in that country.

It is, however, not only in the area of industrial and commercial investment that Britain is losing out. Even more damaging to Britain's long-run interests is our lack of involvement in the rapid expansion and impressive reforms of higher education now under way in China.

There are at present over 15,000 Chinese students in the United States, 1,500 in Japan and 1,200 each in Germany and France. In Britain there are 800, of whom only 250 are financed from British scholarship schemes.

Almost all Chinese students abroad are post-graduates, earmarked for senior positions in public administration, modern industry or the universities. Many will be influential in the future political posture of a quarter of the world's population and, possibly more to the point, will have an important role in purchases of scientific and other high technology equipment for the rapidly expanding modern sector of the economy.

A doubling or trebling of the £1 million currently devoted to scholarships for Chinese students would undoubtedly bring enormous economic returns, with few of the risks associated with physical capital investment.

Yours faithfully,
GARETH WILLIAMS,
University of London Institute of Education,
56/59 Gordon Square, WC1,
April 22.

A rose for England

From Mr T. Mitchell Ford

Sir, Your correspondent (April 22) has fallen into a trap of his own creation.

Our employment in our annual report of the "Red Cross of St George" on a white field, rather than the Union Jack was a deliberate selection and not, as suggested, an undisciplined spin-off of Anglophilia. This insignia has been the true and traditional flag of England for 700 years.

The use of national flags was to connote where Emment has manufacturing facilities. We have such in England, but not in Scotland, Northern Ireland or Wales, which the Union Jack embraces.

The battle for Mansion House Square

From the President of the Royal Institute of British Architects

Sir, The exhortation to Mrs Thatcher today (April 29) by your Architectural Correspondent that a "vote of confidence in the future" would be "to refurbish the existing Victorian buildings" at the Mansion House inquiry site is an almost sublime contradiction of terms. It will appeal the City bankers, brokers and insurers, who earn 25 per cent of our total exports and need new buildings for their new technology-based activities.

It is also typical of the contradictory polemics offered by all engaged in what I call the prevention-based industries. It is part of the sickness of Britain that there are so many people in all fields dedicated to the malign complacency of keeping things exactly as they are and preventing change and progress.

It would be a better vote of confidence for the future to allow the Palumbo proposal. (Forget the esoteric argument as to whether it is sufficiently modern - anywhere else in the world it would have been up and occupied years ago. It is modern enough.)

A second vote for the future should be to revise our planning system to ensure that future planning applications of local concern were decided within three months and applications of national concern within a year. If this were done those who have the get-up-and-go to invest in buildings for the future could include an accurate building programme to their calculations.

Thirty years ago our planning law was the envy of the rest of the world: now it makes them laugh.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL MANSEY, President,
Royal Institute of British Architects,
66 Portland Place, W1,
April 29.

40 years on

From Mr Hugh Hanning

Sir, President Reagan appears to be hurtling towards disaster in Europe today with all the inevitability of a Saturday morning one-reeler from his early days in Hollywood. How can our hero escape?

There is a perfectly good way out, which would eclipse all the ill-felling about honouring SS men, insulting German's, and irritating the European Parliament by packing the public gallery with security men. This is to stop arguing about the past and focus on the present collaboration of all the main belligerents' defence forces in the war against famine in Africa.

If anybody had suggested this six months ago as an objective for VE Day, he might have been dismissed as hopelessly Utopian. But it is actually happening. It has been

Kiosk vandalism

From Mr N. J. Kane

Sir, Your survey of London's payphones (April 29) correctly highlights the problems caused by vandals. More than 5,000 attacks a month are made on Telecom London region's 10,600 public telephones, which cost British Telecom more than £1m a year.

But it is wrong to state that new push-button payphones, which are being installed in all our 76,500 kiosks across the country, are more easily vandalised. Whilst nothing can be made totally vandal-proof, our new electronic payphones are more reliable and more durable than the equipment they are replacing. They also automatically report faults

Grim signal

From Mr Peter Coulson

Sir, I note with sadness your photograph of St George (April 26) now surrounded by a high-security fence and barbed wire. It is a grim signal of our changing times.

If I were to murder Alec D'Urberville today, her pursuers would finally come upon her at dawn, not stretched out on the slab like a pagan sacrifice, but huddled on the wrong side of the wire, waiting for the National Trust to let her in.

Yours faithfully,
PETER COULSON,
10 Essex Street,
Outer Temple, WC2.

Handling waste safely

From Dr L. E. J. Roberts, FRS

Sir, Your leader, "After Sizewell" (April 12), claiming that the problems of handling and storing radioactive waste were permanent and intractable. This is not correct.

There is broad international technical consensus, based on extensive experimental and theoretical studies and many decades of experience and well documented in the technical literature and at the Sizewell inquiry itself, that safe options exist for the management of all categories of radioactive waste. Elaborate administrative mechanisms of monitoring and control have

From the Chairman of the Royal Fine Art Commission

Sir, The Royal Fine Art Commission believes that the most important issue relating to the Mansion House Square proposal is not that of conserving listed buildings, nor the intrinsic merit of the design (which it has always recognised), but the suitability or otherwise of a 290ft high isolated office tower and its associated piazza in this part of the City of London.

In fact the commission objected to the scheme in 1968 when the City of London gave it approval in principle. It did this in support of the Greater London Council's policy of restricting the height of new buildings in this part of the City to 200ft, a policy which was intended to protect not only distant views but views down Cheapside and Cornhill. The commission also doubted, then as now, that the piazza was appropriate to the character of the City.

The commission believes that good urban design need not be in conflict with the economic drive of the City so long as developers adopt flexible attitudes to office design.

Yours faithfully,
DERMAN CHRISTOPHERSON,
Chairman,
Royal Fine Art Commission,
2 Carlton Gardens, SW1.

From Lord Kennet

Sir, I think it would be illegal for Mrs Thatcher to take the decision on the Palumbo development in the City of London: the law reserves such decisions to the Secretary of State for the Environment.

It would also be illegal for the Secretary of State to take into account the views of any person which had not already been discussed at the public enquiry and reported to him by his inspector.

If he did so, his decision could be upset by the courts.

Yours etc.

KENNET,
House of Lords.

going on for six months. For many ordinary ex-Servicemen, certainly myself and all the others I have consulted, some of them very distinguished, this operation epitomises the highest hopes we held 40 years ago.

The proposal that President Reagan should welcome it, at Strasbourg next week, and that the parties concerned should agree to keep up and improve the good work, was originally put forward with the aim of helping people in need. It now also looks to have certain tactical attractions.

What is more, in the words of a senior German diplomat to me, "It is so obvious."

Yours etc.
HUGH HANNING,
UK Representative,
International Peace Academy Inc.,
18 Montpelier Row, SE3,
April 30.

and tell us when coin boxes need emptying.

We are the first to acknowledge the inconvenience and annoyance caused to the public by telephones which do not work, particularly when as a result of the criminal acts of a small minority. That is why we are investing £160m over the next 10 years to improve the payphone service with modern equipment and a range of new, attractive and more vandal-resistant booths.

Yours faithfully,
NICK KANE,
Director of Marketing,
Local Communication Services,
British Telecom,
Newgate Street, EC1.

been set up, in this country and others, and the safety standards to which operators are subject are extremely rigorous. The task remaining is to demonstrate (in a convincing way) that these standards can be met.

Yours sincerely,
LEWIS ROBERTS, Chairman,
Nuclear Industry Radioactive Waste Executive,
Harwell, Didcot, Oxfordshire.

Art restoration

From the Marquess of Normanby

Kirg

Sir, Having read not only Sarah Walden's article (March 30) but also her book *The Ravished Image*, may I say how glad I am that a practising restorer has called attention to an issue which has long caused grave disquiet to both art lovers and art historians.

We are obviously subjective aspects to the debate, but I am convinced the time has come for greater reflection.

It is grossly oversimplified to suggest that people like Mrs Walden favour "dirt for dirt's sake"; it is more a matter of balance and moderation. Restoration may be reversible but much over-cleaning is not.

Yours faithfully,
NORMANBY,
Mulgrave Castle,
Whitby, North Yorkshire.

Englishmen (April 22) he is referring to those who happen to live near the flower shops of London's West End.

In this village there were three flags flying on St George's Day but not a red rose (or any other colour) to be found.

Surely a little more horticultural know-how is called for. My husband would be quite satisfied with a good quality artificial one if the Royal Society of St George could arrange for them to be available.

Yours truly,
MARGARET GOSSE,
3 Firs Avenue,
Great Yarmouth,
Norfolk,
April 24.

THE TIMES ON THIS DAY

MAY 1 1975

In 1960 the National Liberation Front was formed in South Vietnam in opposition to the corrupt regime there in Ngo Dinh Diem. Its fighting force, the Viet Cong, was supplied with arms by the government of North Vietnam. A massive military intervention in support of the South which began in 1965 and ended in 1973 failed to arrest the victory of the Liberation Front.

Saigon gives a friendly welcome

Bernard Edinger, a French national and one of the three Reuters correspondents remaining in Saigon, sent this report yesterday of the communists' arrival in the city.

Communist troops rolled into the South Vietnamese capital today virtually unopposed, to the great relief of the population which had feared a bloody last-minute battle.

Showered at my hotel window and watched the first leap-land of barefoot, teenage Vietcong guerrillas drive down central Tu Do Street shortly after noon, waving a giant National Liberation Front flag of blue and red with a yellow star.

They were soon followed by lorry loads upon lorry loads of regular troops in jungle green fatigues and armed with assault rifles and grenade launchers. The men grinned and waved happily to the crowds lining their paths.

The first advance force of Russian-made tanks quickly battered down the gates of the presidential palace.

It was heavy rain outside the Reuters office near by, and several foreign correspondents and panicked civilians sought shelter inside our building.

Thousands of mortars and the bulk of small arms fire lasted about 15 minutes as the hundreds of communist troops in the gardens directly opposite the palace returned fire from South Vietnamese bunkers. Some of their armoured vehicles joined in, and the noise was deafening. Then it died down.

The end, when it came for the city as a whole, had apparently cost few lives, although elite South Vietnamese paratroopers were reported to have fought to the finish near Tan Son Nhut airport.

In the city, the streets took on a festive air within hours, people crowding round the noticeably nervous guerrillas and the more relaxed regular soldiers. The highest hopes we held 40 years ago.

The proposal that President Reagan should welcome it, at Strasbourg next week, and that the parties concerned should agree to keep up and improve the good work, was originally put forward with the aim of helping people in need. It now also looks to have certain tactical attractions.

What is more, in the words of a senior German diplomat to me, "It is so obvious."

Yours etc.
HUGH HANNING,
UK Representative,
International Peace Academy Inc.,
18 Montpelier Row, SE3,
April 30.

Many journalists, myself included, walked about town festooned like prize chickens with our national colours draped around our arms, small flags pinned to our lapels, and large pieces of purple cloth to our chests.

Along road "Ban Chi Phap" (French newsmen), and elicited friendly waves from the young guerrillas.

The streets showed little signs of fighting though many areas were littered with rubble and uniforms discarded in the panic which spread throughout the town during the final fighting.

The Vietcong guerrillas to whom I tried to speak were sometimes only 14 and 15, and included girls with bandages on their heads and hand-drawn maps of their waists. The regular troops were a little older, though the majority also seemed little teenagers.

Tonight the troops camped on the grass outside the presidential palace cooking in the open air, their vehicles and the rapidly positioned anti-aircraft guns.

Another of the Reuters men still in Saigon, Neil Davis, was the only correspondent on the grounds of the presidential palace when the communists rolled in.

I watched as the leading tank buckled a strong steel post at the palace gates and a flamethrower leapt to the ground and set it on fire.

At least six tanks quickly followed the Presidential Revolutionary Government soldiers fanned out through the grounds. South Vietnamese guards surrendered, their hands in their pockets and were lined up for further orders.

The PRG flag was waved in victory from the first-floor balcony even while the South Vietnamese flag was still flying from the roof.

Later this afternoon, I accompanied soldiers of the liberation army as they moved through the tree-lined streets of suburban Saigon only three blocks from the city centre.

A small pocket of South Vietnamese troops was holding out in the grounds of several solidly constructed brick and concrete buildings, lying down automatic rifle and grenade fire.

The PRG troops moved quickly and expertly from tree to tree and took up positions surrounding the opposition. With defeat for their opponents inevitable, they appeared to be in no great hurry. The young commander of the platoon pulled out a packet of South Vietnamese cigarettes and handed me one without a second thought.

Quote, misquote

From Mr John Faulkner

Sir, In the spirit of your bicentenary celebrations do you intend to publish the letter which no doubt followed the original publication of your report ("On this day", April 25, 1985) on the end of the siege of Richmond pointing out the incorrect attribution of Ariel's line, "Hell is empty and all the fiends are here," to Prospero?

Perhaps your Correspondent was affected by the fumes of the whisky poured into the streets!

Yours faithfully,
JOHN FAULKNER,
Associate Producer,
National Theatre,
South Bank SE1,
April 26.

SPECIAL REPORT

TURKEY/1

The land in search of itself



West Europeans still do not know what to think about Turkey, and most of them manage not to think about it at all for most of the time. Given its size, its geographical position, its history and its political, economic and military ties – not to mention its enormous touristic potential – Turkey is extraordinarily little known, little understood and – one has to say – little loved by those who are supposed to be its allies and partners.

The root of the problem, perhaps, is that no one knows for sure where Turkey belongs. Is it a European country, as its ruling élite claims, or is it part of the Middle East, which is what it looks like on the map and what it tends to feel like when you are there, as soon as you move away from the main city centres and the Aegean coast?

It does seem somehow anomalous that a major Muslim nation should be a member of Nato and of the Council of Europe, and an associate member of the European Community – eligible eventually for full membership under the terms of the Association Agreement. But one should remember that Turkey, in its former incarnation as the Ottoman empire, was for four centuries a major European power.

The orientation was greatly strengthened in the 1920s and 1930s under Mustafa Kemal

Atatürk, the founder of the Turkish Republic. He unhesitatingly identified modernity and civilization with the West European model, and decreed that Turkey must take its rightful place within that civilization. This meant turning its back on the Arabs – fellow-Muslims who had ungratefully revolted against Ottoman rule – and proclaiming "secularism" as the founding principle of the state.

It also meant moving towards representative government, but it was not until after Atatürk's death that this took the form of multi-party democracy with free general elections; and even in the postwar period the armed forces have continued to regard themselves as the ultimate guarantors of Atatürk's legacy, with a duty to intervene whenever it seemed threatened by the behaviour of elected politicians. The last time they did so was in 1980.

Each time the army intervenes the cost seems to be greater in terms of arrests, executions, torture and loss of goodwill among Turkey's European allies and partners, though, it is fair to say, that none of these phenomena has been unknown during the periods of parliamentary government in between. In the present case, while Turkey's allies are on the whole sympathetic about its problems and well-disposed to the civilian government of Mr Turgut Özal, probably no informed European commentator would argue that democracy has been fully restored.

The 1982 constitution imposes many restrictions. For instance, any Turk who has ever been sentenced to a prison term of one year or more, or who has ever been convicted of involvement in "ideological and anarchistic activities", remains permanently ineligible for parliament. Parties may not have links with trade unions or advocate policies that favour a particular religion, sect or interest group. All of the pre-1980 political parties and many trade unions and other associations have been barred from political life for ten years.

General Kenan Evren, who headed the military regime, wrote a seven-year presidential mandate for himself into the constitution, which was adopted in a referendum without any criticism or campaign against it being allowed.

Turkey's three largest cities as well as the Kurdish areas in the south-east remain under martial law, which puts important parts of the judicial and penal system effectively outside the control of the civilian government.

Amnesty International believes the use of torture has not significantly decreased since the constitution came into effect. A large group of intellectuals is still being prosecuted simply for addressing a letter to the head of state drawing attention to some of these points.

In general, the impression given is that the military retain the final say on everything, but take a special interest in foreign affairs, defence and law and order, while delegating to the

elected government the task of reviving the economy.

Local elections in 1984 confirmed the dominant position of which Mr Özal's Motherland Party had won in the 1983 general election, despite the fact that parties which had been prevented from competing in 1983 were now admitted. Two of these emerged as significant challengers: the Social Democratic Party (SODEP) and the True Path Party (TPP).

However, neither of these can yet claim to have inherited the full constituency of the major pre-1980 parties. The TPP represents an old right which has clearly been at least partly displaced by the new right of Mr Özal, while SODEP's claim to inherit the mantle of the Old Republican People's Party (RPP) is about to be challenged by a new Democratic Left Party led by the wife of the former RPP leader, Bulent Ecevit.

Mr Ecevit, twice prime minister in the 1970s, never secured a reliable parliamentary majority, and proved much less effective in government than in opposition. But he retains a certain national and international prestige as the man who turned the party of Atatürk's modernizing élite into the vehicle of popular and working-class aspirations and also as the prime minister who ordered the intervention in Cyprus in 1974 – regarded in Turkey as a national achievement – even though it has caused considerable problems in foreign policy, especially with the US.

These problems seem now to have been largely resolved as the Greek lobby has lost influence in Washington, thanks largely to the anti-American posturing of the present Greek prime minister but also to the adroitness of the Turkish government in slightly softening its position on Cyprus last autumn.

The Reagan administration, in any case, warmly supports both the determination of the Turkish military to stamp out communism or anything resembling it and the efforts of Mr Özal to reduce Turkey's foreign debt while opening up the Turkish market to foreign trade and investment.

It is the relationship with Europe which remains difficult – not so much because Greece is now a full member of the EEC as because the West European, and especially West German, economy is now less able to absorb Turkish guest-workers and the Community has been grudging about opening the European market to Turkish manufactured and agricultural products.

Though there is talk from time to time about a Turkish application for full membership it is clear that this would encounter a distinctly unenthusiastic reception in Western Europe and it is doubtful whether many Turks would now feel enthusiastic about it either. The long-term doubts over Turkey's identity and place in the world remain unresolved.

Edward Mortimer



A country which spans two continents

A world role next century

By Turgut Özal, Prime Minister of Turkey

Turkey as a vital part of the worldwide energy network.

More than 50 per cent of our population today are under 20. This and the coming generations will provide the Turkish economy with an educated and skilled labour force. I expect illiteracy to disappear well before the year 2000.

Today we are investing in the eastern and south-eastern areas of Turkey. These areas have been long neglected in the economic development of the country. With the completion of

the Atatürk Dam and consequently of the south-eastern Anatolian irrigation projects, we are expecting Turkey's agricultural production capacity to double. By 2000 there will be no non-irrigated arable land left in Turkey.

When one looks at the history of Turkey one observes that it has been the home of many prosperous civilizations. The Turkish Republic was founded with this inheritance and has had a remarkable degree of growth since its establishment.

Compared with the Turkey of 20 years ago, one can see the extent of this growth and change in modern Turkey. Since then Turkey's gross national product has tripled and agricultural production doubled. Turkey has become an important producer and exporter of textiles. Trade volume has tripled and the nation's standard of living has greatly improved.

Of course, these forecasts depend on Turkey becoming part of a peaceful, co-ordinated and prosperous world. For today

we are entering an era of multilateral and international co-operation in which Turkey intends to find its place.

Since 1980, with this in mind, Turkey has adopted an outward-looking strategy. Having started with an underpopulated, non-industrialized base in the 1920s, it was understandable that Turkey preferred a growth strategy where domestic priorities prevailed and industries had to be fostered under protectionism. By 1980 a changing world made it necessary for Turkey to adopt a completely different set of strategies for growth.

The present policies of my government do not imply simply the liberalization of imports and adoption of an export-led

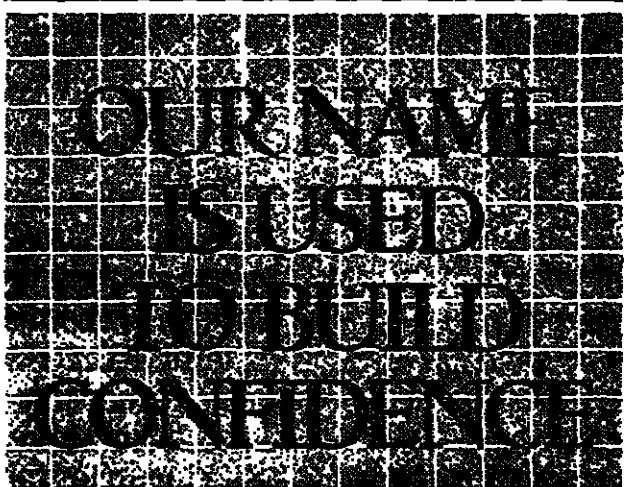
growth strategy. We have adopted policies and measures that aim at changing the habits and taboos of the past. The changes that have occurred in the Turkish economy and society since 1980 are irreversible and have brought with them a fresh dynamism.

Today, we see Turkish companies of international stature, Turkish goods being sold all over the world, Turkish financial institutions gaining international reputations and Turkey recognized as a peaceful and co-operative country.

We are laying the foundations of a great and prosperous Turkey, and trust that in 20 years we shall be able to count ourselves among the leading countries of the world.



Özal: Towards the year 2000



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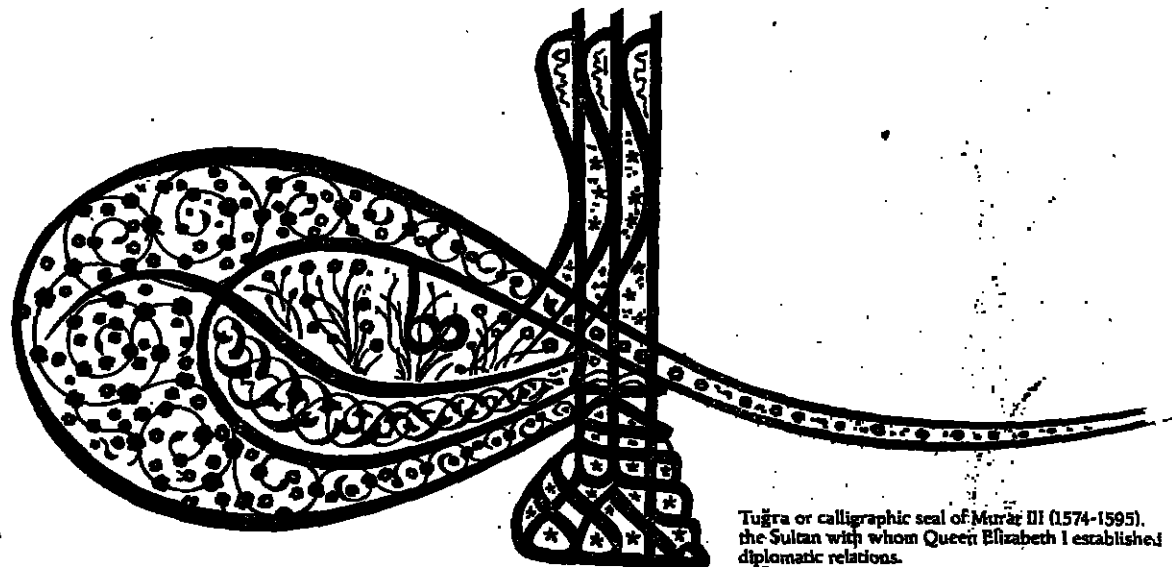
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Tugra or calligraphic seal of Murad III (1574-1595), the Sultan with whom Queen Elizabeth I established diplomatic relations.

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TURKEY/2

Suddenly the money men are willing to lend a hand



The most important judges of the performance of the Turkish economy sit in offices in London, Paris, New York and Tokyo.

They are the international financiers who assess Turkey's indebtedness. Throughout the 1970s and even for a while after the generals' takeover in 1980, responses to requests for assistance were hedged with caution and provisos.

They still exist but these days the answer is generally yes. Despite high inflation (at least 50 per cent without much sign of improvement) and unemployment (at least 20 per cent), the export-led economic revival of Turgut Ozal, the Prime Minister, continues to inspire confidence. Mr Ozal's personal standing and the lack of an effective opposition to his Motherland Party suggest that the confidence should last.

Honouring Turkey's foreign debt commitment is Mr Ozal's main financial concern. About 25 per cent of the 1985 budget is devoted to servicing debts, and this absorbs about the same proportion of export earnings, a happier ratio than that of some Latin American countries. Payments now total about \$1.3 billion. This applies to medium-

term and long-term borrowing. Short-term loan figures will remain at \$3.3 billion for several years to come.

Mr Ozal has aimed at an export-led recovery and exports are still rising - by about 25 per cent last year to \$7.2 billion, helped by the depreciation of the lira by 48 per cent against the US dollar, a reflection of the rate of inflation. Three-quarters of Turkish exports are industrial goods, mainly textiles, processed food and leather. The five-year plan for 1985-90, envisages annual export growth of 15 per cent and a lot of hopes are pinned on the prospect of Turkey becoming the supermarket of the Middle East.

Full EEC membership is regarded as remote

Imports rose last year by 11 per cent to \$9.7 billion, with oil a major item. The government hopes to narrow the present trade gap of \$2.5 billion to \$1.9 billion by 1989. Turkey consumes 17 million tonnes of oil a year and imports 15 million tonnes.

Efforts to ease this crippling energy shortage include hydro-electric, thermal (at lignite-fired power stations) and nuclear projects. Electricity is bought from the Soviet Union and Bulgaria. Drilling for oil continues without a great deal of success in the difficult geological structures of south-eastern Anatolia, and some gas has been found in Thrace. Most of the country's oil comes from Iraq and Iran, between which Turkey performs a skilful balancing act.

Success in the Middle East offsets some of the dissatisfaction felt towards the EEC. A fourth financial protocol, worth nearly \$500 million to Turkey, is still in abeyance and there is a small residue yet to come from the third protocol.

Turkish expectations of the association agreement with the EEC are foundering on the question of free movement for Turkish workers. Turks still feel obliged to talk about full membership as inevitable: EEC observers regard full membership as, at best, remote.

Within Turkey some economic indicators offset the rosy picture of recovery - high inflation and unemployment, wage-earners' discontent, and

growing criticism from small businesses which are penalized by the high cost of working capital and gain little from the export incentives enjoyed by large trading companies.

Mr Ozal's internal economic reforms are less dramatic than those affecting external dealings but are essential if the latter are to make themselves felt at all levels of the economy. Both the IMF and the prime minister are keen tax reformers and the overall tax structure and collection are slowly being reformed.

Exemptions have been reduced and VAT has been introduced, rather more satisfactorily than expected, and is ultimately intended to help check inflation - because it discourages hoarding.

Another essential ingredient of economic recovery is the overhaul of the State Economic Enterprises (SEEs). Some but not all of these are dinosaurs from the Ataturk era when Turkey was destined to be self-sufficient. They account for nearly half the country's industrial output as well as half the banking sector. Many are overmanned and poorly managed; only the more attractive can be privatized. The sale of three years of Bosphorus Bridge revenues went well because investors were attracted by the shares as a hedge against inflation. Turkish Airlines is another SEE on the list destined to go private. It is no longer a monopoly but has enormous potential despite a poor reputation. It has just been agreed to buy eight Airbus.

Foreign banks have been attracted to Turkey by the growth in external trade. Fourteen foreign banks now operate in Turkey; many are American and there are four Arab banks. Mr Ozal is said to be looking at a future total of 40. This presents quite a challenge to the plethora of domestic banks which grew out of Ataturk's declaration that there should be a bank in every village. "Transparent banking" - with proper balance sheets - is becoming the norm and banks are generally trying to improve their capital bases. High technology and cost effectiveness are making an impact on Turkish banks, as on other sectors of the economy.

Sarah Searight

(SPECIAL REPORT)



New and old: today's textile workers; and Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, lover of the veil in the 18th century.

The radical ideas in a cup of coffee

Everyone knows that the coffee house - like today's kebab house - originated in Turkey but few realize how many plants, besides the tulip, we owe to Anatolia: let alone the symbolically shaped *croissant*.

The first coffee house in Britain or western Europe opened in Oxford in 1650, and the first in London was set up in St Michael's Alley off Cornhill in 1652. New houses followed so rapidly that the city was filled with the irresistible smell of roasting coffee until Charles II was driven to close them temporarily for the same reason that the sultan's sometimes closed them in Istanbul. The banished bean has the gift of awakening radical ideas, if not fermenting sedition itself.

If Charles II regretted this import from the Ottoman dominions, he was devoted to their horses. An astonished racing correspondent once exclaimed, quite correctly, that Turkish farmers gallop about on Derby winners. The Jockey Club would have no Stud Book but for the blood of those lissom thoroughbreds from Anatolia.

Darcy Yellow Turk was among the grandest granddams, and the greatest grandsires included the Byerley Turk, Darley Arabian, Dorchester Turk, Brownlow Turk and Ancaster Turk.

While their husbands looked to their stables, the ladies of the 18th century tended their closets. All welcomed the unrestricted elegance of Turkish dress, from the fashionable Countess of Coventry to the more homely Mrs Baldwin, whose portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds hangs at Bowood.

An ambassador's wife, the notorious Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, had undoubtedly encouraged the fashion. She went so far as to praise the wearing of the veil because it enabled her to leave her home incognito and visit whoever she chose. She introduced vaccination from Turkey to Britain and for this courageous innovation should surely be respected.

Turkish dress was not new to the country. In 1510 the Earl of Essex attended the court ball on the eve of Lent robed in a kafan and wearing a red velvet hat.

By the 19th century such extravagance was reduced to velvet smoking caps with tassels. When worn in a tiled smoking room - such as that at Rhinefield House in the New Forest - under elaborate oil

lamps, echoes of the Sultanate sounded loud and clear.

Istanbul, Constantinople of old, was the immensely wealthy capital, which seemed a fable to Londoners. Trade was inaugurated by Elizabeth I who sent gifts to the mother of the Sultan. Broadcloth and lead were exchanged for wine and currants, for which the sweet-toothed English had a passion. From Smyrna - now Izmir - and the Aegean islands, silks, richly brocaded velvets and married paper were all luxuries associated with the ports of the Ottoman Empire.

Sir Christopher Wren knew about the domed mosques of Istanbul. When he came to roof St Paul's Cathedral he sought the advice of the leading English merchant, in Turkey Dudley North, North warned Wren that lead must rest on clay and never on wood, but the advice was not heeded for fear the plates of lead might slip.

Architecture delicate as spun sugar

When Nicholas Hawksmoor was commissioned to build the Radcliffe Camera in Oxford he wanted to emulate the mosque of Süleyman the Magnificent, but the project proved too costly.

Turkish architectural influence was restricted to light-hearted kiosks, those open air pavilions as delicate as spun sugar - another Turkish predilection. There were also numerous tents such as the one that once adorned Stourhead, while Lord Leighton had houses in Ramassus looted of tiles by Sir Richard Burton for his mansion in Kensington, now a museum.

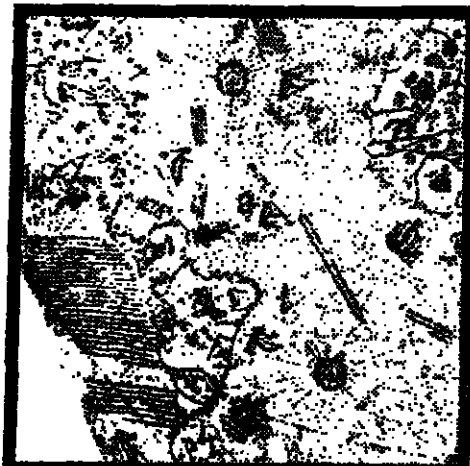
The house is still a wonder and its tiles show how much Ottoman designs influenced the work of William de Morgan, Morris and the arts and crafts movement.

Broderick's large public baths at Leeds - complete with a minaret presumably meant to be used to call the citizens to wash - stood until 1969 as proof of the Victorian interest in the *harem* or Turkish bath following experience gained in the Crimean War when its introduction for the Army was seriously debated in Whitehall.

Other such baths flourished in Jermyn Street and Russell Square until after the Second World War.

Godfrey Goodwin

Looking towards the future Rising out of Turkey's past



World map drawn by Admiral Piri Reis in 1513 is considered as the first to show all the continents together. This extraordinary ancient map displays Turkish seafaring navigation skills.

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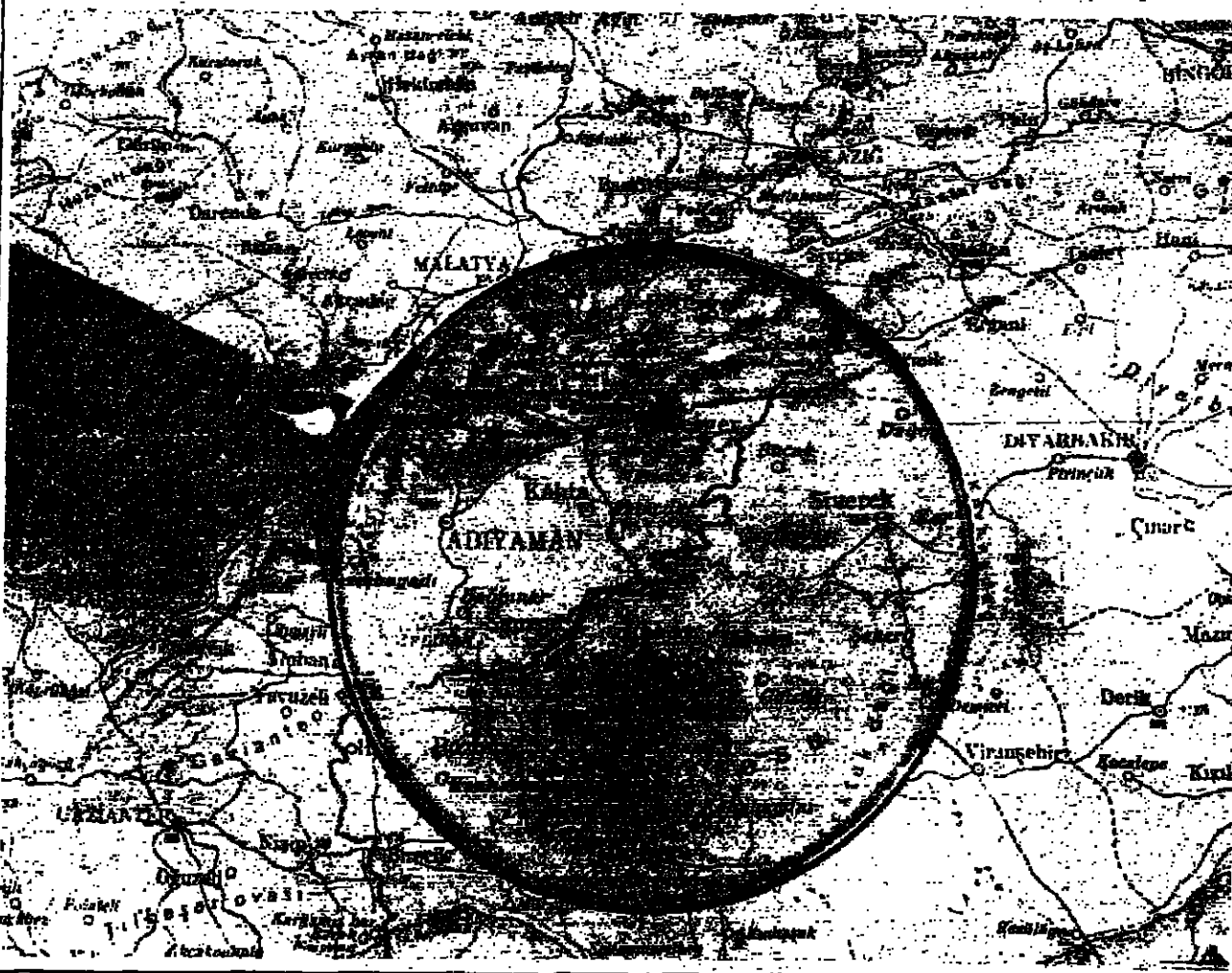
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(SPECIAL REPORT)

TURKEY/3



Turkey through the centuries: Limestone formations at Goreme; ruins of the Asclepion, an ancient healing centre at Bergama; and Kemal Atatürk, the father of the modern republic

Adventure for the hunters of the lost Ark

Somewhere on the snowy flanks of Mount Ararat, which stands guard over Turkey's eastern frontier with Russia, the remains of Noah's Ark are said to rest. Ever since a Soviet pilot flying over this remote region during the Second World War reported seeing a boat-shaped object lying high on the mountainside, a succession of expeditions has vainly scoured its bleak slopes.

Some have returned excitedly clutching pieces of ancient timber found lodged in glaciers. But when carbon-tested in the laboratory, none has so far proved old enough to be part of the true Ark.

Archaeologists dismiss as nonsense the legend of the Ark coming to rest on the 17,000ft Ararat. They point out that for it to be stranded at such a height, the entire world would have to be under water. But that has not deterred the Ark-hunters. Every few summers, when the snows melt, a new expedition sets out for this mysterious mountain.

But Noah, or no Noah, Turkey is a paradise for the adventurous. As visitors quickly discover for themselves, it is like no other country they have been to.

Except for the occasional bird-watcher, plant-hunter or mountaineer, tourists were unknown when I lived in Turkey more than 20 years ago. Many of the remotest and more interesting parts of the country, particularly the wild and beautiful East, were out of bounds to foreigners... being designated "military zones". But in the last

few years the picture has changed, with 50 British-based travel agents and tour operators vying for this new and exotic market.

Indeed, this year, old Turkish hands read with alarm, it is being sold as the new "in" place. Now that it has been discovered by travel writers and television crews, Turkey will soon become like everywhere else. Discriminating people, therefore, who want to sample its delights, not to say its endearing eccentricities, should not put off their trip much longer.

Turkey is full of every sort of surprise - for the most part very pleasant. My own first surprise was in 1962, when reporting an attempted military coup. Rebel officer cadets were holed up in the Ankara War College, surrounded by tanks and infantry, and greatly outnumbered. But they refused to surrender and a stalemate ensued.

What followed next could only have happened in Turkey. An air force jet suddenly dived low over the War College, something falling from its bomb bay. We waited in horror for the explosion. But none came. The "bombs" were bunches of flowers.

The cadets got the message. Pride was saved, and they surrendered without bloodshed. Given the Turkish love of flowers, it was a brilliant stroke by generals who knew their men. Turkey has never ceased to fascinate me since that day.

Subsequent "finds" were the swimming cats of the Lake Van area (small fluffy creatures with one eye blue and the other green) and the village in north-eastern Turkey where they stage bull-versus-bull fights. Another Turkish curiosity I came upon

in the wild east was the *kurt-kopegi*, specially-bred killer-dogs which the shepherds release, like Exocet missiles, into packs of marauding wolves.

Turkey has something for almost everyone, whether archaeologist or art-historian, skin-diver or skier, steam-train buff or mountaineer.

Most people consider the spring the best time to go, when the hillsides are ablaze with wild-flowers, although the Turkish winter can be dramatically beautiful. Summers are very hot, especially on the southern coast, but by autumn the temperature and climate are usually perfect again.

Recently Turkey has begun to attract a new kind of visitor - the yachtsman who feels he has exhausted the Greek islands.

Rod Heikell, who for 10 years has sailed the eastern Mediterranean and produced yachtsman's guides to Greek and Italian waters, has now published one on Turkey and Cyprus.

Called the *Turkish Waters Pilot* and published by Imray of St Ives, Huntingdon, at £17.50, it combines a mass of advice on everything the visiting yachtsman could ever want to know, with plans and photographs of every harbour and cove along the western and southern coasts. Heikell says that the little-known Turkish coast is now his favourite cruising ground.

Most first-time visitors get no further than Istanbul, one of the world's great cities, set spectacularly astride the sparkling blue Bosphorus, with one foot in Europe and the other in Asia. And sensibly, for this was, in turn, Byzantium and Constantinople, capitals of two of the mightiest empires the world has ever known. As a result, although it was long ago pensioned off as Turkey's capital, Istanbul offers enough attractions to keep the most blasé traveller busy for a considerable time.

After a day's sightseeing, a must is the unpretentious *Rejans*, one of the best-value restaurants anywhere. Among its many celebrated guests, in its heyday, was Leon Trotsky, who lived for a while in exile in Turkey, and Ernest Hemingway.

But for all its faded grandeur, Istanbul is no museum city and its astonishing life-force has to be experienced to be believed. Its people, despite a somewhat dour and unsmiling appearance, are extremely hospitable, and will often go to embarrassing lengths to help a stranger. The Turks care enormously what visitors think of their country.

After exhausting Istanbul, many visitors will want to explore the west coast, with its world-class archaeological sites such as Troy, Ephesus, Pergamum and Aphrodisias. For the best beaches, however, head for the south coast. They can be crowded around Bodrum and Antalya, so those who like solitude should head further east.

The beaches of the Black Sea coast are disappointing but a voyage along Turkey's northern coastline by the once-weekly boat from Istanbul to Trabzon (the former Trebizond) is a relaxing way of reaching eastern

Turkey. From Trabzon one can "do" the Kars, Mount Ararat, Lake Van circuit by the excellent buses which traverse the region.

The further east one travels, the rarer and - with a few exceptions - more basic the hotels become. Moreover, flights back to Istanbul from the east are apt to be heavily booked. If the worst comes to the worst, one can always do the 800-mile journey by express bus, travelling day and night.

If one has a day in hand, however, consider visiting one of the strangest of Turkey's many strange sites - Cappadocia. Here, in a lunar landscape of almost bizarre beauty, are scores of ancient painted cave-churches hewn by early Christian refugees from the rock. Their murals constitute the largest museum of Byzantine paintings anywhere. But, alas, many are crumbling away and may be lost to future generations.

The Christian community lived in secret underground towns near by. Invisible from above, these extended through a labyrinth of passages going down 30 to 60 yards. On both sides of these "streets" were tiny dwellings and communal kitchens. At the height of Cappadocia's glory, in the 11th and 12th century, thousands of people are thought to have lived there.

At least two of these vast underground townships have been made safe and fitted with electric lighting so the adventurous can explore the strange, subterranean world of these troglodyte Christians.

Peter Hopkirk

People like no one but themselves

Classical Islamic culture is dominated by three great peoples - the Arabs, the Persians and the Turks. Their histories have been intertwined for centuries and there has been so much give and take between them that at times they almost seem to assume a single identity. It is easy to forget how very different they really are.

The Arabs are Middle Easterners, Semitic like the Jews. The Persians, on the other hand, belong to the sprawling Indo-European family, with relations as diverse as the Welsh, the Bengalis and the Russians.

The Turks are unlike either. Kemal Atatürk once commented: "We're like nobody but ourselves." He was speaking of his country's political system but the remark was apt on a wider plane, for the Turks are in fact unique, unrelated to any other group.

The original homeland of the Turks was somewhere south of Lake Baikal. Like their close neighbours the Mongols, they were nomads with a penchant for raiding other people's lands.

The first real information about the Turks comes in Chinese and Byzantine annals of the sixth century. By this time the Turks were a force to be reckoned with, for they controlled the vast steppes that stretched from the Altai Mountains to the Black Sea.

They continually harassed China's northern borders but, in turn, lived themselves in fear of Chinese domination. One of the earliest known Turkish texts, dating from AD 732, warns of the dangers of succumbing to "the sweet words and soft materials" of the Chinese. The Turks' fears were justified, for they were conquered more than once, particularly during the Tang dynasty.

There were always marked tribal divisions among the Turks. These gradually became more pronounced and by the eighth century such groups as the Kirghiz and the Uighurs can be identified. At about the same time, Christianity, and more especially Buddhism, began to win some Turks away from their traditional Shamanistic beliefs.

Meanwhile, a constant drift to the west and the south brought wave after wave of settlers down to the plains of Central Asia. There they encountered Islam. By the 10th century they were adopting the new faith and thereafter became its fiercest defenders.

It was from Central Asia that the Seljuk Turks embarked on

an epic series of campaigns in the eleventh century. Sweeping into Iran, Iraq, Syria, Asia Minor and Azerbaijan, they established a great empire. It did not last long as a unified entity but its successor states, smaller, independent sultanates, survived for varying periods.

Genghis Khan was responsible for the next surge westward. He was a Mongol and so were his commanders. Many of his troops, however, were Turks. This was especially true of the western wing, the "Golden Horde" that occupied Slav territory in the mid-13th century. The descendants of these Turks, now known as Tatars, still live in central Russia and Siberia.

The final stage in the dispersion of the Turks came with the Ottomans. In the 13th century they also emerged from Central Asia and made their way to Anatolia. There they began as allies and vassals of their precursors the Seljuks but by the early 14th century they were already an important power in their own right.

Five centuries of the Ottoman state

This was the kernel from which sprang the giant that eventually encompassed most of the Middle East, North Africa and south-east Europe. The Ottoman state, which survived for some five centuries, was replaced in 1923 by the present, vastly truncated, Republic of Turkey.

In the course of their migrations the Turks have absorbed and intermarried with many other peoples. Because of this, there is a striking variation in their physical appearance. Anatolian Turks, for example, look typically Mediterranean, while Kazaks from the Tien Shan, though they share a common ancestry, are almost indistinguishable from the Chinese.

They have adopted the customs of their neighbours and borrowed their words. Political changes have divided them and given them different names. But these are all superficial differences. Underneath, a strong sense of group identity is still apparent and even today an Uzbek or an Azerbaijani will say with as much pride as any Turkish citizen: "I am a Turk."

Shirin Akiner

Dr Akiner is the newly appointed Lecturer in Central Asian Studies, University of London.

Brown Boveri play a major role at Karakaya and Atatürk hydroelectric power plants—Turkey's largest—supplying and installing the entire electrical equipment.

Water and power

When completed, the Atatürk hydro power plant in Turkey will have an installed capacity of 2400 000 kilowatts. Equipped with Brown Boveri generators together with BBC transformers, switchgear and the entire control system, it will be the country's largest power-generating facility.

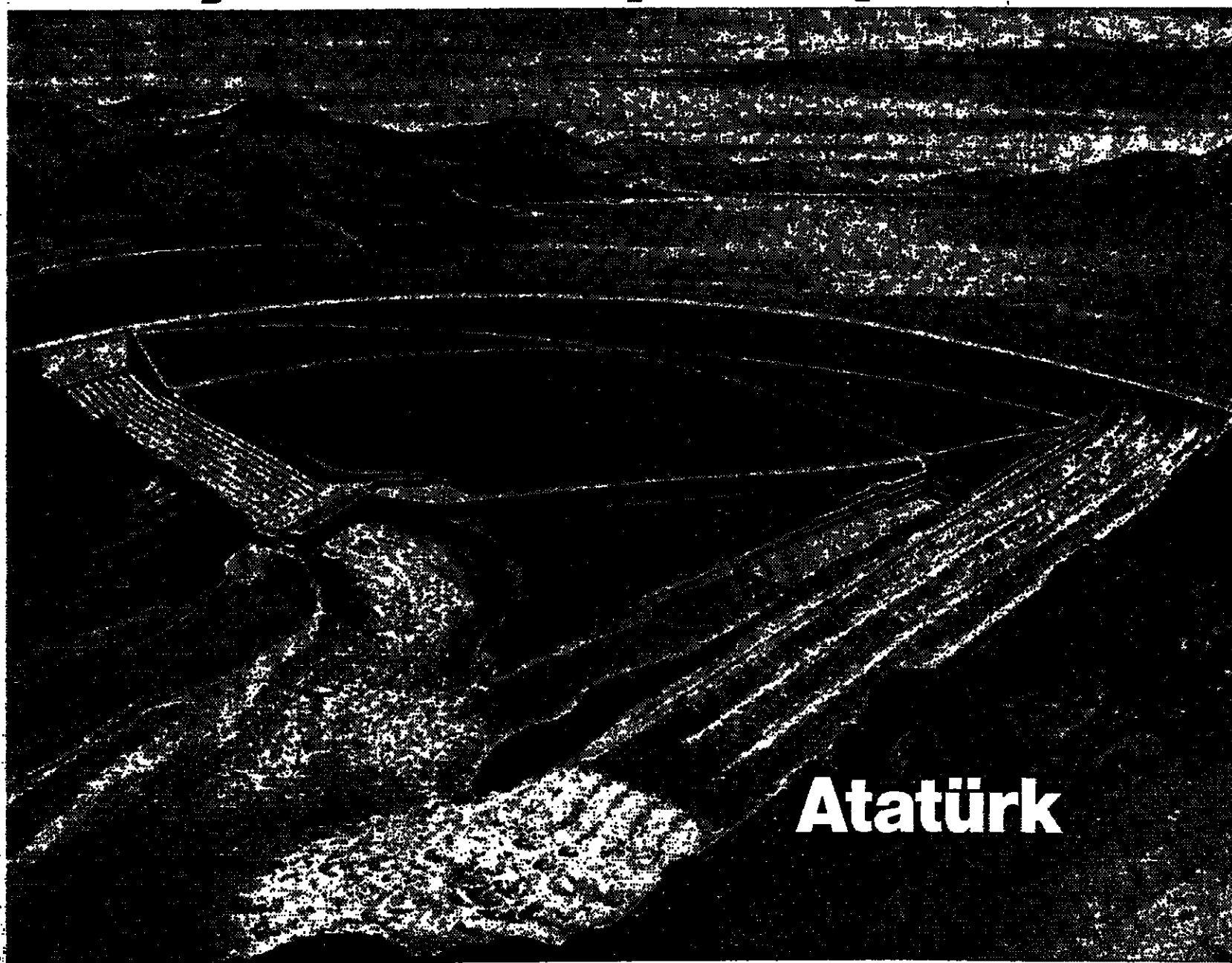
Harnessing the River Euphrates, the Atatürk dam will create a lake having a total volume of 48 700 million cubic meters of water. Not only to generate electricity, but also to irrigate a fertile, but still arid, region of Anatolia.

Yet again, Brown Boveri are playing a major role in Asia Minor.

For back in 1977 BBC were entrusted with supplying all the electrical equipment for the Karakaya hydro plant of 1800 000 kW. This is a second-stage dam on the Euphrates, some 180 km upstream from Atatürk.

The new project illustrates one of Brown Boveri's strengths: the ability to manufacture in different countries to the same high quality standards. Components will be made at BBC factories in Switzerland, Germany and Italy.

BBC play a major role in providing the world with facilities for generating, distributing and utilizing electricity. And often with such success as to invite a repeat performance.



Atatürk

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THE TIMES
Portfolio

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You must always have your card available when claiming.

No.	Company	Share Price	Dividend	Yield
1	ELFECTRICALS	100	100	100
2	System Designers	100	100	100
3	Chloride	100	100	100
4	London Fidelity	100	100	100
5	GEF	100	100	100
6	Lee Refrigeration	100	100	100
7	Electronics Components	100	100	100
8	Cambridge Elec	100	100	100
9	Pole Elec	100	100	100
10	BSR	100	100	100
11	INDUSTRIAL-R	100	100	100
12	Litex	100	100	100
13	Neel Co	100	100	100
14	Ransomers Sams	100	100	100
15	Pearl Plastics	100	100	100
16	Relcon	100	100	100
17	Morgan Crucible	100	100	100
18	Rebeck	100	100	100
19	Daily Post	100	100	100
20	Parsons	100	100	100
21	Metron	100	100	100
22	Dee	100	100	100
23	Colliers	100	100	100
24	Holdings Hops	100	100	100
25	Watson & Philip	100	100	100
26	Bavett Foods	100	100	100
27	Globe Oliver	100	100	100
28	Wills	100	100	100
29	Leicestershire	100	100	100
30	Anglo	100	100	100
31	INDUSTRIAL-S	100	100	100
32	FIS	100	100	100
33	Amey	100	100	100
34	Frederick Dwyer	100	100	100
35	Hatcham Wharfedale	100	100	100
36	Commie	100	100	100
37	ICI	100	100	100
38	Kenneth Smith	100	100	100
39	Vick	100	100	100
40	Johnson & Johnson	100	100	100

Weekly Dividend

Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £60,000 in Saturday's newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	WEEKLY TOTAL

SHORTS (Under Five Years)

Year	Share Price	Dividend	Yield
1985	100	100	100
1986	100	100	100
1987	100	100	100
1988	100	100	100
1989	100	100	100
1990	100	100	100
1991	100	100	100
1992	100	100	100
1993	100	100	100
1994	100	100	100
1995	100	100	100

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS

Year	Share Price	Dividend	Yield
1985	100	100	100
1986	100	100	100
1987	100	100	100
1988	100	100	100
1989	100	100	100
1990	100	100	100
1991	100	100	100
1992	100	100	100
1993	100	100	100
1994	100	100	100
1995	100	100	100

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

Year	Share Price	Dividend	Yield
1985	100	100	100
1986	100	100	100
1987	100	100	100
1988	100	100	100
1989	100	100	100
1990	100	100	100
1991	100	100	100
1992	100	100	100
1993	100	100	100
1994	100	100	100
1995	100	100	100

UNDATED

Year	Share Price	Dividend	Yield
1985	100	100	100
1986	100	100	100
1987	100	100	100
1988	100	100	100
1989	100	100	100
1990	100	100	100
1991	100	100	100
1992	100	100	100
1993	100	100	100
1994	100	100	100
1995	100	100	100

INDEX-LINKED

Year	Share Price	Dividend	Yield
1985	100	100	100
1986	100	100	100
1987	100	100	100
1988	100	100	100
1989	100	100	100
1990	100	100	100
1991	100	100	100
1992	100	100	100
1993	100	100	100
1994	100	100	100
1995	100	100	100

BANKS DISCOUNT HP

Year	Share Price	Dividend	Yield
1985	100	100	100
1986	100	100	100
1987	100	100	100
1988	100	100	100
1989	100	100	100
1990	100	100	100
1991	100	100	100
1992	100	100	100
1993	100	100	100
1994	100	100	100
1995	100	100	100

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Market firm

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, April 29. Dealings End, May 10. Contango Day, May 13. Settlement Day, May 20.

Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

1985	High	Low	Company	Share Price	Dividend	Yield	P	E
100	100	100	British Telecom	100	100	100		
100	100	100	British Airways	100	100	100		
100	100	100	British Petroleum	100	100	100		
100	100	100	British Steel	100	100	100		
100	100	100	British Sugar	100	100	100		

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100	100	100	British Airways	100	100	100		
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100	100	100	British Telecom	100	100	100		

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100	100	100	British Sugar	100	100	100		
100	100	100	British Telecom	100	100	100		

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100	100	100	British Sugar	100	100	100		
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100	100	100	British Steel	100	100	100		
100	100	100	British Sugar	100	100	100		
100	100	100	British Telecom	100	100	100		

1985	High
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FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

BCal still on course for a market quote

After an eventful 18 months largely devoted to its epic battle with British Airways and the Government over the future competitive structure of Britain's airline business, British Caledonian is turning its attention to where it goes next now that the dust of political battle has finally settled. Yesterday the airline's chairman, Sir Adam Thomson publicly reshuffled his top management's responsibilities, and confirmed his intention to look for a stock market flotation as a "crucial part" of the British Caledonian group's overall long-term development strategy.

The chief change is that Alastair Pugh, managing director of the airline for the last seven years, is moving up to be an executive vice-chairman and director of strategy for the group. He will work hand in hand with Trevor Bond, group finance director, who also acquires the title of executive vice-chairman, and will continue to have prime responsibility for planning a stock market quotation. The day-to-day running of the airline, the heart of the BCal corporate empire, is taken over by David Colman, the ex British Airways marketing man who made the move from Heathrow to Gatwick four years ago.

Sir Adam and his reshuffled team are still looking at a stock market flotation sometime next year. The timing and size of the operation will depend not only on trading performance, but also, critically, on the outcome of the Laker litigation in the United States.

While British Airways' efforts to find an out-of-court settlement to the billion dollar case have caught the public eye (the litigation is the cause of the delay in the Government's planned privatization of BA), the outcome of the case will have a powerful bearing on BCal's fortunes. Sir Adam refuses to be drawn into assessing BCal's potential liability, beyond hinting that a settlement would make commercial sense as the lawyers' meters continue to clock up rows of noughts.

BCal made a pretax profit last year of slightly more than £15 million, a record, and is confident of improving on that this year, the first in which it will have the advantage of the Saudi routes which it took from BA in last year's post-CAA report settlement. Sir Adam said yesterday he is budgeting for a further improvement in 1986, which would make an appropriate backdrop for a trip to the stock market. The amount that BCal will want or need to raise will be substantially less than the sums - initially over £150 million, later £75 million - which the group's bankers and brokers were investigating last year at a time when the confrontation with BA appeared to be going Sir Adam's way. Despite BCal's well publicised problems recouping money from the Nigerians, the dummy fund-raising runs appeared to show that the City might not be unfavourable to an issue of BCal equity.

As long as progress to international deregulation of the airline business remains so slow, the growth prospects of an ambitious second tier carrier like BCal remain limited, but not negligible. The new Saudi routes, increased flights across the Atlantic (155 round trips a month this summer against 120 last year) and new long haul routes, such as a trans-Soviet Union flight to Tokyo, for which BCal has just made an application, stack up well.

Trade figures cast shadow over summit

Embarrassingly close to the Bonn economic summit, the official statisticians of the United States and Japan have issued trade figures that illustrate the chief source of tension in the international economy. America's trade deficit in March - a mere \$11.05 billion dollars - could almost be treated as good news, since it was marginally lower than in February, but it demonstrates the reason for poor American growth: demand is pouring overseas into the purchase of other countries' products.

Notably Japan's. The Japanese trade figures for March completed its financial year, a year in which its trade surplus rose to a record \$45.62 billion dollars. This is over \$10 billion more than in 1983-84, which itself was a record.

As the Japanese hastily assure their trading partners, a deficit on services brings the full current account surplus down, to just under \$37 billion in 1984-85. But this was nearly \$13 billion more than in 1983-84; and that, too, was a record.

This emerged yesterday when the CWS, financial powerhouse of the Co-op, subsidiaries include the Co-operative Bank and CIS, the insurance arm, announced 1984 trading profits of £19.5 million, marginally down on 1983, on a turnover of £2.16 billion, a small increase on 1983.

One factor is that the retail sector - there are now about 100 - are still closing down old, small outlets and reducing demand for goods manufactured or wholesaled by the CWS.

Nor is there yet much sign that the surplus is flattening out. Japan's current account was \$3.46 billion in the black in March, higher than in March of the previous year, though the trade surplus (over \$4 billion) was a trifle lower, car exports rose.

The greater part of this trade surplus reflects Japan's huge gain on trade with the United States alone. A new analysis by Morgan Guaranty demonstrates that American imports from Japan rose 84 per cent between 1980 and 1984, compared with a total increase in US imports of only 33 per cent. But the capital reflection of performance on current account appears in Morgan Guaranty's analysis too: a long-term capital outflow from Japan, mostly in the form of bonds, and mostly dollar-denominated. For the financial year 1984-85, Japan's long-term capital deficit reached over \$54 billion, more than twice the scale of the \$20 billion outflow of 1983-84.

For this financing of the American budget deficit, the United States should not doubt be grateful; but Congress keeps its eye on the trade figures, and remains angry - despite the Japanese Government's latest package of measures designed to show that trading with Japan can be a two-way process. The Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone will come under pressure in Bonn (from Europeans, too) to prove that his new proposals will make a difference. In advance, his Government has issued details of its measures, under the bold title "Quest for a Competitive Market". This discusses telecommunications and tobacco deregulation, together with the changes on individual product restrictions. It even states that Japanese lawyers have agreed "in principle" to allow foreigners to set up shop. Now there's a sign of desperation.

Showdown over currency options

With the expected announcement by the Stock Exchange today of the final details of its proposed currency options contracts the scene will be set for a battle royal in one of London's fastest expanding, but hitherto most esoteric, markets. The Stock Exchange will be competing head on with the London International Financial Futures Exchange, an illuminating sign of how individual market functions are blurring. Both will wonder how their markets will fit in with the more stately emergence of formalized interbank options trading.

Currency options as such are not new, although they have achieved a new prominence in the past two years. The principle of an option - in essence a right rather than an obligation to buy or sell a specified contract in return for a modest premium - originated in the nineteenth century agricultural markets of the American Mid-West. Its revival, particularly for currencies, is a direct result of the interest rate, inflationary and currency upheavals of recent times.

These have produced, in London, two distinct types of options. The first is the traded option: a publicly negotiable instrument, analogous to the futures contracts which are common on the same exchanges. Traded options are the bread and butter of the European Options Exchange in Amsterdam and of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange. The Stock Exchange and Liffe intend to follow suit. The special advantages of traded options are that they need not be held to maturity and can be realized for cash. As a result pricing tends to be keener than that the second type of option.

This is an option tailored to the specific requirements of customer. For practical purposes, a traded options market must offer contracts on common terms. But a three or six months maturity may not suit a corporate customer who knows that a big foreign exchange remittance is due in four and a half months. The London banks, therefore, have built a business on more specialized options. Now, however, they are close to publishing recommendations for standardizing contract forms so as to increase the market's liquidity, along the lines of the certificate of deposit market.

The interbank market is already substantial. One estimate puts the value of outstanding options contracts at \$20 billion, and the average contract size is thought to be between \$2 million and \$3 million.

Estimate of North Sea gas reserves raised by 15%

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

Britain's reserves of natural gas beneath the North Sea have been revised upwards by 15 per cent by the Government, which yesterday confirmed its intention of attracting private investment to the British Gas Corporation.

The announcement of revised estimates of gas reserves by the Department of Energy supports its recent decision to veto the proposed purchase of £20 billion worth of gas from the Norwegian sector of the North Sea.

The British Gas contract - it would have been the largest British import deal ever signed and was opposed on balance of payments grounds by the Treasury - would have involved 6.2 trillion cubic feet (tcf) of gas.

The new estimate of British gas reserves published yesterday includes 0.5 tcf of new proven reserves and 5.7 tcf of probable reserves which are on the verge of being given "proven" status.

The new reserves match the proposed Norwegian purchases and there is an additional estimate of 3.6 tcf of gas available for long-term development.

The Minister for Energy Mr Alec Buchanan-Smith, said yesterday that no decision had yet been taken on the privatization, but the Department of Energy was committed to the principle of attracting private investment to British Gas.

Mr Buchanan-Smith said: "Britain's offshore oil and gas industry achieved a vintage year in 1984. It will be remembered as one of the most significant and successful in our offshore history."

"As a result of the record levels of exploration and appraisal drilling we now have a better idea of the amount of oil that remains to be discovered. And there is still considerable depths, which have yet to be mapped and assessed."



Alec Buchanan-Smith: vintage year for offshore industry

The Department of Energy's review of oil and gas activity last year shows that a record 182 exploration and appraisal wells were drilled. A record 15 new developments were approved and the British offshore industry won a record

£2.56 billion worth of orders from the oil industry.

There are now 27 oilfields producing in the North Sea and seven gasfields, with total oil sales last year of £20.3 billion and gas sales of £1.2 billion. Both oil and gas sales have risen and Government revenue from the North Sea is now running at £12 billion a year, £3 billion more than in 1983.

Britain's continued increasing oil production is also to be reported to the Ministerial Executive Council of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) in Geneva today.

Opec is being presented with the first report of oil production from its new auditors, Klynveld Kraayenhof. The report is expected to confirm present stable world oil demand, that at least two of its 13 member countries are producing over their agreed quota and that oil production from non-Opec countries is increasing its world market share.

Britain 'may face £4bn high tech trade deficit'

By Richard Evans, Lobby Reporter

A new thrust in Government policy towards information technology, including the probable creation of a special ministry for the industry, was advocated yesterday by Hewlett-Packard, the American electronics group.

The proposal, to the House of Lords select committee on overseas trade, was coupled with a warning that on present trends Britain's growing balance of payments deficit - estimated at £2,300 million last November - will increase by 1988 to £4,000 million in electronics alone.

Hewlett-Packard, a California-based group which employs more than 3,000 people in Britain, told peers that although the Government had initiated several useful measures to boost information technology "in general there is no overall strategy and this has proved damaging as the vacillations over cable and satellite television have shown."

A Ministry for Information Technology, previously proposed by the National Economic Development Office and the Information Technology Advisory Panel, would "help concentrate minds and resources."

"Because of the importance of information technology - both in its manufacture and in its application - the Government should, in collaboration with industry, announce a long-term strategy which pulls the information technology industry together and produces the winners of the future."

In a detailed analysis of why the British information technology supply industry has failed to expand as rapidly as the British and world markets, Hewlett-Packard pointed to British companies being hampered by the small size of their home market, inadequate spending on research and development, a severe shortage of trained graduates and a shortage and poor use of investment funds.

The British information technology industry was still growing at a slower rate than its overseas competitors and its market share and balance of payments deficit was worsening.

PSM beats forecast

PSM International has beaten the forecast made when it went public in October. It has lifted 1984 pretax profits from £1.1 million to £2.6 million.

The company had estimated £2.4 million and the "bonus" was enough to send the shares up from 171p to 182p against a launch price of 140p. The dividend is the forecast 3.15p.

Midlands-based PSM makes industrial fasteners.

NatWest hopeful on loan rates

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

Interest rates in Britain may come down soon. Lord Boardman, chairman of National Westminster, told shareholders at the bank's annual meeting yesterday.

"There are realistic hopes for a further gentle decline in interest rates over the coming months," he said. But he gave a warning that oil prices were still vulnerable to downward pressure and this could affect the interest rate outlook.

Both National Westminster and Lloyds cut their base rates to 12.5 per cent, last month undercutting Barclays and Midland on 12.75 per cent.

Lord Boardman pointed out that real interest rates had been at the highest levels for about 50 or 60 years and this made it difficult for business to plan new investment. However, he said this was a painful and necessary price which had to be paid in the struggle against inflation.

He said that National Westminster's drive into the securities industry through County Bank was aimed initially at the corporate and institutional market. But eventually, as more people owned shares, he expected the group's market-making and trading skills in the

securities industry to be available to the whole of the group's customer base.

Argentina, which is still locked in negotiations with the International Monetary Fund, said it will pay \$50 million (£40.9 million) of interest this week to commercial banks. Interest arrears of more than \$900 million stretch back to November 4 and bankers saw the latest move as a bid to buy time. Once interest is 180 days late, there is a danger the US banking authorities will declare Argentine loans substandard and this could threaten the country's financing package.

Prudential to offer unit trust services

By Richard Thomson

The Prudential Corporation, Britain's largest insurance company, announced a further diversification of its financial services yesterday with the launch of a new unit trust service.

The Prudential, which already has £20 billion under management compared with a total in the unit trust market of £15 billion, intends to become one of the largest unit trust management companies.

This move is a response to the tax changes on life assurance products which makes them less

attractive savings vehicles than before. To prevent the millions of pounds it pays out annually on death benefits and maturing endowment policies leaking away into building society accounts, the Pru will be able to retain these investments.

Initially, it is offering two trusts under the Holborn brand name, the Holborn UK Growth Trust and the Holborn High Income Trust. It hopes to bring in money at a similar rate to its Prudential Investment Bond which has attracted more than £180 million since its launch 18

months ago. The Pru plans to launch around five more specialized funds towards the end of this year.

The two new trusts are aimed at middle income groups, those earning one to two times the national average wage. According to the Pru this group, which has not so far touched unit trusts, is ready for exploitation.

The Pru's 2,500 senior salesmen have been trained to sell the unit trusts and its 9,000 agents, the "men from the Pru", are undergoing training.

IN BRIEF

Pound up to \$1.24

The dollar shrugged off further evidence of a slowdown in the US economy yesterday. News of a 0.2 per cent decline in the index of leading indicators in March hit the dollar initially, but it recovered quickly.

The pound gained just over a cent to close at \$1.2415 in London, below Monday's New York close. The dollar ended 1½ pence down at DM3.0960, above Monday's New York levels. The sterling index rose 0.5 to 78.1.

The unexpected 0.2 per cent drop in the March leading indicators followed a revised 0.5 per cent February rise. The February figure was revised down from a first estimate of 0.7 per cent rise. The main reason for the decline in March was a drop in net business formations.

ICI to appeal

ICI said yesterday that it is to take its legal battle with the Government over the tax treatment of Shell and Esso's Mossman petrochemical plant in Fife a step further - to the Court of Appeal. ICI's claim that the oil companies had been given preferential tax treatment was the subject of a High Court case earlier this year.

Tarmac record

Full-year pretax profits of Tarmac, Britain's largest construction group, were a record £109.6 million, up from £89.6 million. A final dividend of 12p will raise the total to 16p. Shareholders are also being offered a one-for-one scrip issue.

Tempus, page 25

Raybeck loss

Raybeck, the fashion retailer which takes in the Lord John chain, has reported a pretax loss of £1.2 million for the year to January 26 against a £1.2 million profit in the previous 39 week period. Turnover rose from £59.9 million. The dividend is cut from 0.5p to 0.25p for the year.

Tempus, page 25

Rush pays more

Rush & Tompkins, the property and construction group, made taxable profits of £3.05 million in 1984, an increase of 3 per cent, on turnover 36.4 per cent higher. The total dividend is being raised by 3.5 per cent to 7.65p.

Tempus, page 25

Good news.

Extracts from a statement by the Chairman, Mr John M Menzies:

"We started the year with two main activities, namely, distribution and services. It was decided to concentrate our resources in the distributive area where our corporate knowledge and skills lie. The cash proceeds from rationalisation created a strong balance sheet for the expansion of our mainstream business. A number of propositions are being actively considered."

"It is worthy of note that over the past five years investment through capital expenditure and acquisitions in our main business has amounted to more than £35m."

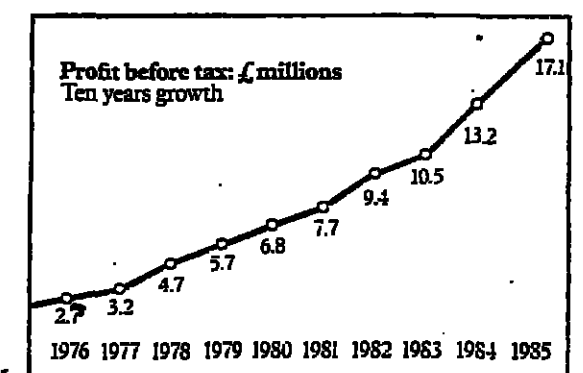
"Group turnover has increased by 9.6% over the previous year. Pretax profits have increased by 29.5%. This is another excellent performance."

"All areas of the Group contributed to the increase."

"A final dividend of 2.25p per share is recommended making a total dividend of 3.375p per share, an increase of 12½%."

"The new trading year has got off to a good start in all areas of the Group and I have high hopes that another satisfactory increase in profits lies before us."

John M Menzies



	1985	1984
TURNOVER	505.3	461.2
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	17.1	13.2
AFTER ACTUAL TAX	9.2	9.2
ORDINARY SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS	43.2	38.0
PER ORDINARY SHARE		
EARNINGS-ACTUAL TAX	18.1p	15.9p
DIVIDENDS	3.375p	3.0p
DIVIDEND COVER	4.8	5.3

John Menzies

If you would like to receive a copy of John Menzies' 1985 Annual Report, please write to: The Secretary, John Menzies plc, Hanover Buildings, Rose Street, Edinburgh EH2 2YQ.

Co-op faces bill of £12m over loss-makers

Rescue of loss-making retail societies could eventually cost the Co-operative Wholesale Society about £12 million, half of that arising from the problems of the former Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society, based in Wandsworth, London.

This emerged yesterday when the CWS, financial powerhouse of the Co-op, subsidiaries include the Co-operative Bank and CIS, the insurance arm, announced 1984 trading profits of £19.5 million, marginally down on 1983, on a turnover of £2.16 billion, a small increase on 1983.

One factor is that the retail sector - there are now about 100 - are still closing down old, small outlets and reducing demand for goods manufactured or wholesaled by the CWS.

MARKET SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS

FT Ind Ord	971.4 (+2.9)
FT-A All Share	622.11 (+0.13)
FT Govt Securities	81.28 (-0.02)
FT-SE 100	1,291.0 (-1.9)
Bargains	24.085
Dataseam USM	112.17 (-0.17)
New York	
Dow Jones	1,256.17 (-3.52)
Tokyo	
Nikkei Dow	12,426.29 (-99.63)
Hong Kong	
Hang Seng	1,520.56 (+23.19)
Amsterdam	210.5 (unchanged)
Sydney AO	874.7 (+5.2)
Frankfurt	
Commerzbank	1,228.1 (-4.0)
Brussels	
General	219.54 (-4.28)
Paris CAC	215.4 (unchanged)
Zurich	
SKA General	345.80 (-0.70)

MAIN PRICE CHANGES

RISES:	
Unigroup	40p +13p
Ingal Industries	108p +20p
Redfern Glass	98p +13p
Owen Owen	228p +30p
Burnett & Hallamshire	40p +5p
Raybeck	27p +2p
Jebsen's Drilling	128p +15p
Argyle Trust	28p +3p
Marling Industries	104p +9p
Select TV	12p +1p
Control Securities	42p +3.5p
William Jacks	30p +2.5p
Aurora	31.5p +2.5p
Grosvener Group	155p +12p
Anglo Nordic Holdings	28p +2p
Manfield Brewery	425p +31p
Claydon Son	111p +8p
Audio Fidelity	28p +2p
French Connection	210p +15p
Rosehaugh	1050p +75p

CURRENCIES

London:	
£/\$ 2415 (+0.0118)	
£/DM 3.8511 (+0.0246)	
£/SwF 3.2200 (+0.0060)	
£/FF 11.7250 (+0.05)	
£/Yen 312.74 (+1.84)	
£ Index: 78.1 (+0.5)	
New York:	
£/\$ 2410	
£/DM 3.1025	
£ Index: 146.7 (-0.6)	
ECU £0.62452	
SDR £0.803953	

INTEREST RATES

London:	
Bank Base: 12½-12¾%	
3-month Interbank 2½-2¾%	
3-month eligible bills 12-11¼% buying rate	
US:	
Prime Rate 10.50%	
Federal Funds 8¾%	
3-month Treasury Bills 7.85-7.81%	
Long bond yield 98½-96¼%	

GOLD

London fixing:	
am \$324.65 pm \$321.35	
close \$320.75-\$321.25	(2268.50-)
New York:	
Comex \$321.05	

FALLS:

Howard Machinery	9p -1p
Higgins Brewery	150p -15p
Arlan Electrical	53p -2p
Moray Firth	8p -1p
P W McLean	37p -4p

WALL STREET

Dow loses ground

New York (AP-Dow Jones) - Stock prices were broadly lower in moderate trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down 3.87 to 1,255.85 and declining issues held at least a seven-to-four lead over advancing issues.

Selected oil stocks were higher as investors reacted to Atlantic Richfield's restructuring programme. Atlantic Richfield was up 1/4 at 58 1/2, Chevron up 1/4 at 37 1/2 and Exxon up 1/4 at 51 1/2.

Mr Peter Feinman, partner in block trading at Montgomery Securities in San Francisco, said that prices continued to be depressed by concern over weak first quarter earnings reports.

"Whatever buying we see seems to lack much conviction," Mr Feinman said. "But it's the kind of behaviour that catches us all too frequently off-guard."

Mr Feinman said that because of this type of behaviour and because everybody was nervous, he thought they might be near bottom, although he was "not wildly bullish".

IBM was up 1/4 at 126 1/4 and General Motors, which has been weak in recent sessions, was up 1/4 at 67 1/4.

Stocks of tobacco companies were down on continued concern over the possibility of lawsuits from cancer victims and the lowering of investment opinions on the stocks by some analysts.

R. J. Reynolds was down 1/4 at 74 1/2, American Brands down 1/4 at 64 1/4 and Philip Morris down 1/4 at 86 1/4.

COMMODITIES

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES

Rubber in 5's per tonne
Refined in 5's per tonne
In pounds per metric ton
G W Johnson and Co report

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STOCK MARKET REPORT

Enterprise and Tricentral to discuss takeover offer

By Derek Pain and Pam Spooner

A meeting between Enterprise Oil and Tricentral is due today, after the latter's shareholders' meeting, and there will be one subject for discussion - a 300p a share offer for Tricentral from Enterprise, which has a near 5 per cent stake in its target company.

Enterprise has been stalking Tricentral for many weeks, building up its holding in the ordinary shares and in the convertible loan stock, of which Enterprise has 24.9 per cent. Now Enterprise is ready to talk direct to Tricentral, spelling out

more action from Mr Gerald Ronson and his Heron Group long been tipped as a bidder for Burmah.

Haden, the present Trafalgar bid target, jumped in late trading on suggestions that the offer will be increased to 370p a share.

After a poor start shares turned in a spirited rally yesterday, helped a little by American buying.

The FT 30 share index closed 2.9 points higher at 971.4 points. But the more broadly based FT SE share index was less enthusiastic, down 1.9 points at 1,291.0 points.

Government stocks, despite a firm pound, turned in a mixed performance with gains at the short end matched by falls at the longer end of the market.

Among blue chips Thorn EMI put on a lively display, swinging from extremes of 412p to 449p. There were indications of American interest and the US of Philips of Holland - swirled around. The shares closed at 444p.

Among composite insurers, share prices were dull as analysts prepare for the next batch of results. Royal Insurance reports first-quarter figures next week and the City expects the tax loss to rise from £20 million to £30 million. Royal shares dipped 5p to 588p yesterday.

Priest, Mariani Holdings, a property group, jumped 85p to 875p yesterday. The company has sold its 7-acre freehold site at Tonbridge, Kent, for £11.2 million. Book value of the property is £500,000.

Commercial Union and General Accident report in two weeks' time and they too are unlikely to show any improvement in underwriting losses.

Indeed, with poor weather conditions in Britain recently, the figures are bound to worsen, and analysts reckon CU's loss will be in the £25 million to £30+ million range, against £8.4 million for the comparable period of 1984.

Nevertheless, takeover hopes are sustaining the CU share price, which eased down just 3p to 217p. GA shares dipped only 2p to 568p.

Hogg Robinson shares dipped 3p to 293p, while C E Heath shares rose 6p to 566p, after news on Monday that the two insurance brokers are to merge.

Other prices in the sector were helped by the announcement, gaining hopes of further mergers and takeovers to come. Misset Holdings advanced 8p to 244p, Sedgwick Group edged 3p better to 361p, Stewart Wrightson rose 17p to 591p and Willis Faber gained 18p to 642p.

On the life assurance pitches, share prices were again on an upward path as market men continued to react to thoughts of substantial new pensions business in store for the industry. The Government's plans to abolish State Earnings Related Pension Scheme (Serps) could release more than £1,000 million for investment in private pension plans.

But there were signs that some City men have doubts about whether the end of Serps will be wholly bullish for insurers, and by the end of the day share prices appeared to be past their best for the time being. At W Greenwell, the broker, Mr Roger Harvey suggests that Government changes will not be unequivocally good for the sector, and besides, he points out, such changes are a long way off.

Jameson's Chocolates held at 72p as the unquoted Trebor confectionery group continued to display a taste for the shares, lifting its shareholding to just below 17 per cent.

But Jameson has an array of supportive shareholders, unless it can dislodge at least one of them Trebor has little hope of wresting control.

Trebor must however, nurse lingering hopes of swallowing Jameson, presumably in a reverse deal.

Applied Holographics gained 5p to 220p as Globe Investment Trust increased its stake to just over 6 per cent.

Aidem International, the design consultancy group, eased 1p to 98p, as Mr Pratt Thompson, chairman, forecast further growth in the present year. In the last 14-month period the company produced profits of £1.6 million and the market expects about £2.6 million this year.

The company has carried out a survey among its staff, seeking views on political contributions. Out of 451 workers 246 were in favour of donations with 103 supporting a payment to the Conservative Party. Mr Thompson said: "I think it is to

our shareholders benefit that we carried out this poll".

Total gained 1p to 75p as J Rothschild Holdings increased its shareholding to 9.1 per cent by buying 1.6 million shares. The Rothschild intervention, thwarted the takeover ambitions of Entrad, the Australian group which still has just under 30 per cent.

Unigroup, the textile business, jumped 11p to 38p as a big shareholding changed hands.

Bid rumours lifted the share price at Evode Group yet again, with the price touching 140p at one stage before closing at 136p, up 8p on the day. This time last year takeover talk caused a flurry of business in Evode, but since then the company has had to contend with difficult trading conditions for its adhesives to paints product range. At present the shares stand at a 1985 highest level.

Tarmac, the building contractor, jumped 16p to 548p alongside its £20 million gain in 1984 pretax profits and increased dividend, and Burnett & Hallamshire, the troubled mining and construction group, gained 5p to 40p. Burnett is struggling back from yet more City fears expressed earlier this week.

Raybeck shares gained 2p to 27p despite details of a slump from profits of £1.209 million to a loss of £1.165 million in the 39 weeks to January 28 1985. The clothing retailers sweetened the pill with news of a revaluation of leasehold properties, showing a £4.7 million surplus over book value and lifting net assets to 47p a share.

Consalt slipped 1p to 63p as the company confirmed market hopes of a sustained return to profits. The ships chandlery to caravans business turned a first-half loss of £135,000 into a profit of £249,000 for the first six months of 1984/5. The caravan division, which has been the source of problems in recent years, has returned to profitability.

The bidders merchant, Roberts, Adair disappointed the market with its profit figures and the shares dipped 6p to 99p.

Traded option highlights

Trading was slack on the London Traded Option Market yesterday with fewer than 5,000 bargains recorded. The most active stock was British Telecom with 830 calls and 131 puts; next came Marks and Spencer with 88 calls and 251 puts. The gilt contract attracted 232 deals.

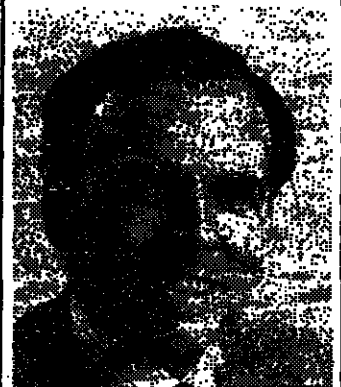
Budget starts airport car hire

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

Budget Rent a Car, the largely franchised car rental chain, launches a new expansion strategy today when it opens booking desks within the three terminals of London's Heathrow Airport, the plum site for any car renter.

It also appears to signal a price war because Budget, offshoot of the American parent of the same name, is promising "value for money" tariffs with offers well below the rate of established Heathrow renters like Godfrey Davis Europcar, Avis and Hertz. Special offer cuts of up to 50 per cent are planned.

Budget has bought its way into Heathrow by outbidding Swan National, part of TSA.



Max McHardy: sights on key airports

which had an in-terminal contract for the past four years. Tenders were invited by the British Airports Authority for a new three-year contract but Budget clearly bid more than Swan, which had also put in a tender.

Swan's counter-attack, to lure customers away from the airport, is low-price tariffs, due in their final form in June. These, it claims, will be about half the cost of some of the airport rental charges.

Swan will carry clients from the terminals in luxury coaches just supplied by Toyota, the Japanese maker, to a rental car pick-up point outside the airport. During a seven-minute ride booking details will be processed and clients will be able to make telephone calls.

Budget, which sells strongly on price now has other key airports in its sights, said Mr Max McHardy, vice-president for marketing and sales in Britain and Europe. Gatwick, Manchester and Glasgow airports are prime targets but it is also looking closely at other regional airports, from Aberdeen to Plymouth.

Budget has more than 100 outlets around Britain and these are likely to rise to about 120 by the end of 1985. But the number of additional suitable locations after that is limited, so the move into airports is the next natural expansion route.

Car rental business has grown by at least a fifth in the past 12 months, partly because business usage in Britain is up but mainly because of the influx of Americans with their high-value dollars.

Moving into Heathrow should increase Budget's market share, said Mr McHardy. Godfrey Davis Europcar is acknowledged as the biggest of the rental companies, closely followed by Avis (part of Norton Simon) and then Swan, Budget and Hertz.

While a price war may be breaking out at Heathrow, rental rates in the industry are expected to rise soon. Last year there were rises of between 7 and 8 per cent but this year could see a 10 per cent increase.

TEMPUS

Lone Star shines as Tarmac profits soar

Tarmac has returned to favour with the investment community with a vengeance since it paid £66 million for the Florida quarrying and ready-mixed concrete activities of Lone Star Industries. In the past three months its shares have outperformed the rest of the market by about 6 per cent.

Yesterday they rose a further 16p to 548p as the group announced that pretax profits for last year had passed £100 million for the first time, rising from £89.6 million to £109.6 million. The group also promised the bonus of a one-for-one scrip issue.

Tarmac's story was certainly encouraging. Integration of the Lone Star businesses with the group's existing US Activities should be complete by mid-summer and the US as a whole is expected to contribute up to \$30 million (£24.4 million at today's exchange rate) to 1985 profits against last year's £7.5 million.

The group's long-term plans include the development of its business in Florida into a mirror image of Tarmac in Britain by grafting on a housing operation. But for the moment, there seems plenty of organic growth left for the present business, despite falling construction activity throughout the US.

Housebuilding in Britain looks healthy as ever and the group expects to construct more than 8,000 new homes this year against last year's 7,100.

Growth in other parts of the group is going to be less impressive but Tarmac should still make profits of up to £130 million this year leaving the shares on an undemanding multiple of 10 times earnings and a yield of 4.2 per cent.

There is still evidence that the management style that has so successfully transformed Tarmac from a near bust contractor to Britain's largest construction company in the six years since Mr Eric Pountain has been chairman, will continue to produce results.

Raybeck

The continuing problems at Raybeck's fashion chains serve as a salutary warning for the slick retailers at present dominating the high street. In the

late seventies the company could do no wrong but the ill-fated purchase of the Bourne & Hollingsworth department store, subsequently sold, signalled a decline in Raybeck's fortunes which it has since struggled to reverse.

While B & H might have been the catalyst for the company's problems the most pressing sources of concern at the moment are the Lord John and Lady at Lord John fashion stores. Once a shining example of fashion retailing, they have suffered the impact of poor management, especially a decline in merchandising and stock control. Losses mounted during the year and proved to be the main reason for a dismal performance from Raybeck.

In the year to January 26 the company registered a pretax loss of £1.2 million, compared with a £1.2 million profit in the previous period of only 39 weeks. That picture is flattered by an additional £1 million of profits from property disposals so the position at the trading level is even more gloomy. Raybeck saw a trading profit of £1.1 million transformed into a £2.3 million trading loss.

Bearing in mind that the Berkert's bridal chain and the manufacturing businesses all performed well it is clear that the fashion chains are in a bad way. Raybeck's lot is not assisted by the extensive competition in this market.

Trends and fashions change rapidly and the fickle consumer dictates that those stores which get the merchandise and marketing formula right will substantially outperform their competitors.

Sadly for Raybeck, there is no prospect of an immediate upturn in the fortunes of the fashion chains. Much work has been done and many of the management problems have been resolved, but it is a long uphill struggle to restore the confidence which has been so badly eroded.

One option which Raybeck might consider is to try to sell the chains. However, as Mr Paul Backhouse, of Broker Laurie Milbank, points out there is no guarantee that a buyer can be found. The problem is that the outlets were designed to meet the needs of the late seventies and are therefore unable to cater for the

demands of today's high street with its much bigger stores. However, prime high street sites are still very much in demand and for an ambitious company which cannot easily compete with the prices being paid for new sites by the market leaders than Raybeck's outlets might be attractive.

There might be a possibility of fullscale takeover for Raybeck. The businesses other than fashion retailing are all performing well and a recent property revaluation leaves net assets per share at 47p. The share price rose 3/4p to 28 1/2p in recognition of the revaluation, but the stock remains one for speculation only.

Rush & Tompkins

Rush & Tompkins' 1984 results have suffered from the lag between turnover and profits characteristic of long-term constructing and developing contracts. Turnover rose 36.4 per cent to £117.8 million, but taxable profits pushed ahead only 3 per cent to £3.05 million. The profits generated by the extra turnover should start to come this year. It will, however, be fully felt next year. Meanwhile, turnover growth continues.

Construction and civil engineering, as usual, provided most of turnover - 81 per cent - but only 25 per cent of trading profits. Property development and investment provided the other 75 per cent, giving rise to the usual problems of how to view it. It is on about the right rating. Assuming taxable profits this year of £3.7 million, the prospective p/e ratio, on shares unchanged at 246p, is 8.6. As a property company, it looks undervalued. The discount to net assets is 35 per cent against an average for the sector around 25 per cent. However, gearing at 96 per cent is steep for a property company.

The company is aiming at strong growth in all its areas of business. Having just completed a profitable dam project in Ethiopia, the only British contractor in the country, it is now confident to go anywhere in the world. The irritant is that when it puts in the lowest tender in some parts of the world, it does not always get the work.

High tech lift-off for share prices

By Jeremy Warner

The Stock Exchange's computerised trading support system which is to be introduced late next year, will be much more advanced than initially expected.

Development of the system is proceeding so smoothly that it may be possible to use it for trading all 3,500 stocks currently quoted by the market, as well as a wide range of international securities.

It had been planned for the new network, codenamed Seq, for Stock Exchange Automated Quotation System, would be able to handle no more than 1,000 leading British securities.

Mr George Hayter, information services director of the Stock Exchange, hopes that it will be developed into the second generation trading support system, codenamed Mantis (Market and Trading Information System).

"Seq is beginning to look more like a foundation for Mantis than the throwaway interim system we had at first feared it might be," Mr Hayter said.

Securities will be divided into three categories in the initial Seq system - alphas, betas and gammas. The alphas will include the 200 to 300 most active securities for which there will be immediate last trade publication. Dealers will be obliged to publish immediately the size and price of their last bargain.

The betas will include stocks where last trade publication could severely affect market makers' ability to trade profitably. Although dealers must report last trades to the Stock Exchange authorities for surveillance purposes, the information will not be immediately available to the public.

The gammas will be securities in which there is an extremely limited market and Seq will act as little more than an advertising medium for blocks of such shares.

In addition, Seq will be capable of coping with the secondary market in gilt-edged stocks, which will be treated much like beta shares for last trade reporting purposes.

Mr Hayter also hopes that the system will be used to develop a significant market in foreign securities in which the Stock Exchange has lost out seriously to rival markets in recent years.

The exchange has decided to use the 8,600 digital equipment computers for the new system to which new services and facilities will be grafted to form the Mantis system.

IBM quoted the Stock Exchange a price of more than £20 million for developing Mantis from scratch using standard components but this was rejected as both too expensive and risky.

"Mantis will be capable of automatic execution for small bargains in actively traded stocks. It will need to be able to handle up to 150 transactions a second and must be 100 per cent reliable. It is best to tailor make a high performance system rather than use standard components", Mr Hayter said.

The new Stock Exchange system will face stiff competition in international stocks and some British securities from the dealing system, under development jointly by Reuters and Instinet.

Mr Hayter believes that Seq will have a natural advantage over Reuters in being able to offer a clean and reliable settlement service as well as a visible and regulated market.

For the first time, ship owners, charterers and operators will be able to hedge against fluctuations in ocean freight rates, but the initial contract will apply to dry bulk cargoes only.

The key to the contract is an index of freight rates derived daily from spot rates for 134 dry cargo charter voyages supplied by a panel of shipping brokers. The index, on which one point represents \$10 of contract value, stands at about 1,057, worth \$10,570.

Freight futures index starts

The Baltic International Freight Futures Exchange will become the latest addition to London's growing array of futures markets today when trading of its freight futures index starts.

For the first time, ship owners, charterers and operators will be able to hedge against fluctuations in ocean freight rates, but the initial contract will apply to dry bulk cargoes only.

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Base Lending Rates

ARN Bank	12 3/4%
Adam & Company	12 3/4%
Barclays	12 3/4%
BCCI	12 3/4%
Chinabank Savings	11 3/4%
Consolidated Ctds	12 3/4%
Continental Trust	12 3/4%
C. Hoan & Co	12 3/4%
Lloyds Bank	12 3/4%
Midland Bank	12 3/4%
Nat Westminster	13%
TSB	13%
Williams & Glyn's	13%
Citibank NA	12 3/4%

* Variable Base Rate.

STEELEY			
Record results - "growth set to continue"			
Results for the Year Ended 31st December, 1984			
	1984	1983	
Turnover	£421m.	£385m.	+ 9.3%
Profit before taxation	£32.7m.	£23.2m.	+ 40.8%
Earnings per share	33.10p	24.28p	+ 36.3%

Despite an uneven market for construction materials, we improved performance in sand and gravel, aggregates, ready-mixed concrete and bricks. We have strengthened construction materials through acquisition, and as a result, the rate of addition to reserves has exceeded our rate of extraction.

As previously reported, the sale of the Australian minerals business was completed in June. Our main investment outside Europe is now in North America where the minerals business showed a great advance during the year. Owing to the depressed economic conditions in Western Canada, our distribution activities there did not recover as fast as we had expected.

One of the factors which has led to improved profits has been a continuous effort to concentrate on the growth areas of the Group and, at the same time, to dispose of assets that would not contribute an adequate return in the long term. This policy has led us to invest in major capital expenditure. In particular, an automated clay tile plant was brought into production at Keele, and a new highly efficient brick plant of 50 million bricks capacity will be commissioned during this year.

We expect the recent high level of capital expenditure, particularly in brickworks and aggregates, and the cost cutting that has been carried out, to produce a further increase in profits in 1985.

D. L. Donne
Chairman

STEELEY PLC
GATEFORD HILL, WORKSOP,
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE S61 8AF

ROCKWARE

- Year of revival - turnaround of £20m.
- Borrowings reduced significantly.
- Better results from reduced industry capacity and realistic pricing.
- Opportunities to develop packaging skills.

"1984 began with new but cautious confidence - the results show the confidence was well-founded. Better results have flowed from cutbacks in excessive industry capacity, realistic pricing and glass containers increase of one per cent share of total packaging... productivity has never been higher in our factories... I believe our turnaround is significant - it points towards improving profits and indicates a new momentum in policy and management. There is no reason to think that 1985 will be any easier than 1984, but we are determined to make it more profitable."

Sir Peter Parker, Chairman

Summary of Results

	1984 £000	1983 £000
Sales	124,171	131,470
Profit (Loss) before taxation	2,735	(12,827)
Earnings (Loss) per Ordinary Share before extraordinary items	7.70p	(60.48)p

ROCKWARE GROUP plc

Copies of the 1984 Annual Report & Accounts may be obtained from The Secretary, Rockware Group plc, Riverside House, Riverside Way, Northampton NN1 5DW.

England venture on tough climb for a clear view of Mexico

Football, they say, is a funny game: not least when you go to watch England training and observe Glen Hoddge exhibiting a touch with the ball superior to most of those who get into the team ahead of him, including young Steven of Everton: first-time passes with the front foot, a feint of the shoulders prior to most passes, the screwing of his shorts around the goalkeeper. If only he had been able consistently to put it together for 90 minutes, what an enlightenment he could have been, what a record he might have had. Instead of only six goals in 28 international matches in his first year.

[illegible]

attractive than the game, in which England cranked but three chances and had but one direct shot, and that a free kick from Cottee.

On an afternoon cold enough to remind one that Romania had just suffered its worst winter for 100 years, the home only emphasized the contrast against the players emerging from the ranks to trouble those holding down senior places.

In a match of 35 free kicks, 20 of which were taken by England also had three players booked for the first time by referee John Birch. Town, Bournemouth, Coventry, Q, 1, Ipswich, Luton, Millwall, Notts, Peterborough, Rotherham, Shrewsbury, Southend, Stockport, T. Doncaster, Norwich City, Q, 2, Wrexham, York City, and York (Blackburn Rovers).

Referee: G. W. H. Evans (Wrexham). Assistant Referee: A. Cotton (West Ham United). Referee W. S. Jones (Aston Villa). Referee W. S. Jones (Aston Villa).

Group Three table

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
England	1	1	0	0	2	0	3
Germany	1	0	1	0	1	1	2
United Kingdom	1	0	1	0	1	1	2
Italy	1	0	1	0	1	1	2

[illegible]

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Leicestershire's trip to the Parks to meet Oxford University. The left-arm spinner, Cook, is left out to make way for a batsman, James Whitaker, while Agnew has still not recovered from the strained side which kept him out of the opening championship match against Yorkshire.

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With so little coming from their midfield, neither Cottee nor Rideout saw much of the ball in the first half. Rideout went off with a hamstring strain in the 72nd minute.

Allen, England's over-aged captain and the subject of recent transfer speculation, also went off

SEKIDZE'S side, the last of the two best Romanians, Beloredici, their captain and clever sweeper, and Bozesan, a elegant play-maker. Bozesan was involved in both the early moves which led to the saving well on each occasion for Soare.

ROMANIA Under-21: Stiginger, Pasca, Welbinder, Grates, Blucos, Vardian, Muzurey, Soare, Soos, Munusany, Sozand, Popescu, Iub, Mordica.

ENGLAND Under-21: D. Seaman (Birmingham), P. Parker (Ipswich), J. Walters (Barnsley), J. Allen (Barnsley), J. Butterworth (Coventry), G. A. Smith (Blackburn), J. Rideout (Blackburn), J. D. Donnan, Norwich City, G. Vane (Blackburn Rovers), J. Cottee (Sheff Wed), J. Beaman (Sheff Wed), J. Butterworth (Sheff Wed), J. Walters (Aston Villa). Referee: W. Souter (West Germany).

Group Three table

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
England	3	2	1	0	10	3	5
Germany	3	2	1	0	10	3	5
Italy	3	1	1	1	6	5	3
Romania	3	0	2	1	3	10	2

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Referee: W. Soller (West Germany).

Group Three table

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
England	3	2	1	0	10	3	5
Germany	3	2	1	0	10	3	5
Italy	3	1	1	1	5	5	3
Spain	3	0	2	1	3	7	2

[illegible]

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transfer speculation, also went off	Finland	2	0	1	1	1	3	1
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Canada O.

Jonathan Agnew will both miss Rose and be included in the squad.

Smith goes slow on advice of son and finishes runner-up

From Jenny MacArthur, Rome

Harvey Smith made a fine start to his favourite show yesterday, when he and Sanyo Galaxi finished second out of 69 starters in the opening speed class of the Rome Horse Show. Smith held the lead for much of the class, but was pushed down to second place by the fast time of Roberto Arioldi, one of Italy's top showjumpers, riding Danzica.

Arioldi, aged 29, knocked four seconds off Galaxi's time. The French professional rider, Gilles Bertrand de Balande, took third place on Francosette Malcan, finishing a fraction of a second behind Smith.

Smith felt he could have gone faster, but, surprisingly, he had heeded the advice of his son, Robert, "I wanted to go for it," Smith said, "but Robert said: 'No, you go carefully.' Galaxi, a nine-year-old Dutch-bred horse, and a consistent winner for Smith, has been rested since October, and this was his first big class of the year.

Smith also rode Aligator, a recently bought stocky roan horse, who looks as if he has plenty of power, but who accrued 16 jumping faults yesterday.

Jean Germany had the best round of the other three British riders over the inviting course. Her careful riding on Whisper

Grey earned them seventh place. "He was a bit spooky to begin with," Miss Germany said, "because it was his first time outdoors this season, and with all the flowers and flags in the arena, it seemed very bright."

Robert Smith looked as if he meant business on Vista, but he had the first part of the double down. On his second ride, the scotale Alabama, he went slowly and had a brick out of the wall. Geoff Billington, the last British rider to go, raised hopes with his dashing start on Brinklow, but he, too, fell victim to the first part of the double.

The evening's big class, the Premio Comune di Roma, was won with consummate ease by Willi Mellinger, the top Swiss rider, on his Olympic reserve horse, Beethoven. Their clear round in the jump-off was two seconds faster than Brazil's Joao Aragao, on Mont de Chandon Aslam, who came second. Jean Germany, whose enjoyment of this show is reflected in her riding, took third place after a well-judged round on Daf Trucks Mandingo.

All four British riders were among the 19 of the 47 starters who went through to the timed jump-off. Harvey Smith, on Sanyo Technology, and Robert, on Olympic Video, had the disadvantage of going first and second respectively, but their unlucky draw was not responsible for the two fences Harvey had down and the three felled by Robert.

Geoff Billington, going near the end on Graham Fletcher's former horse, the Irish-bred Prechan, also went out of the running when he hit the second part of the double.

DANZIO AZALEE (speed class): 1. Danzio (R Arioldi), 0. 0 in 58.52sec; 2. Sanyo Galaxi (R Smith, GB), 0 in 62.49; 3. Francosette Malcan (G Bertrand de Balande, FR), 0 in 62.61.

IN BRIEF

Gilbody has to miss title bout

Ray Gilbody's challenge for John Fene's British heavyweight boxing title, due to take place in Warrington on tomorrow week, has been postponed. Gilbody, from St Helens, has a virus and has been told to rest for two weeks before resuming training. No new date for the bout has been fixed.

Fene's new opponent is the Ugandan, Sandy Odanga, who forced Gilbody to retire after six rounds in February.

SKING: Advertising rules in World Cup Alpine events could be relaxed next season. A formula allowing skiers to wear up to five hands of advertising French gloves, helmets or caps, glasses and goggles is being proposed to the FIS congress.

GOLF: Manuel Pinciro, who won the Madrid Open on Sunday, is the new leader of the world tour. Ryder Cup points table, which counts towards selection for Europe's team against the United States at the Belfry on September 13-15. He is one of three Spaniards in the leading five.

LEADING POSITIONS: 1. M. Pinciro (ESP), 19.680 pts; 2. B. Benoit (GB), 12.570 pts; 3. J. P. Legros (FRA), 12.570 pts; 4. J. P. Legros (FRA), 12.570 pts; 5. J. P. Legros (FRA), 12.570 pts.

FOOTBALL: President Mitterand, of France, yesterday made Michel Platini, the European footballer of the year, a member of the Legion of Honour. Platini, 31, is the first footballer to be made a knight of the Legion of Honour.

CRICKET: Lancashire look set to break financial records when England meet Australia at Old Trafford, on May 30, in the Test match. The county's return for the corresponding game with West Indies in 1974 was £170,000. Six for £20,000 worth of tickets have been sold for Australia's visit.

NETBALL: England have switched their under-19 side to under-21 international matches. Northern Ireland from Belfast to the Harry Mitchell recreation centre, Smithwick on May 4.

CYCLING: Antonio Aguado, of Colombia, won the second stage of the Tour of Spain yesterday, with a time of 5hr 56min 49sec for the 190km from Cangas de Onis, Aguado mounted a massive effort to pass Robert Millar of Scotland, just before the finish. Pedro Ruiz Castiblanco, of Spain, took the overall lead with Millar moving up to second place.

FOOTBALL

Symon dies at age of 74

Scot Symon, one of the great names of Scottish football, has died at the age of 74. He played for Dundee and Rangers, as well as winning a cap for Scotland, but is best remembered for his feats as a manager.

After guiding Preston North End to the FA Cup final in 1954, he returned to take charge of Rangers, and for the next 13 years led the club through one of their most successful periods. He was dismissed in 1976, but made his peace with the club a few months ago when he attended a special match against Moscow Dynamo.

Symon also managed East Fife and Partick Thistle.

Shmaireekh to enlarge Walwyn collection

By Mandarin (Michael Phillips)

Nobody currently training has a better record than Peter Walwyn in the Autobar Victoria Cup, which is the centre piece of today's programme at Ascot. The master of Seven Barrows won with Town Crier in 1969 and twice subsequently with Record Token in 1976 and Kampala in 1980. Now his hopes of lifting the trophy a fourth time rest with Shmaireekh, a most imposing four-year-old colt belonging to Sheikh Hamdan al Maktoum.

Although Shmaireekh won three races last season, his best performances were arguably when he was beaten into second place at Newmarket in July and at Doncaster in September.

At Newmarket he was runner-up in the Bunbury Cup to Mummy's Pleasure, who had already won today's race, while at Doncaster he was second to Swinging Rebel, a greatly improved horse last season.

As Swinging Rebel normally takes a while to come to hand, the advantage may well lie today with Shmaireekh, who won his first two races last season and was by no means disgraced in his first spring at Newcastle considering how blatantly backward the Lam-bourne horses were at the time. Also the ground was desperately heavy that day, which was guaranteed to find the weak spot in a horse who was not quite a cherry ripe.

Today most of those with apparent chances have been drawn high, which is also in Shmaireekh's favour. In going for the Walwyn horse, I am conscious that he finished behind Air Command, Go Bananas, El Mansour and Baton Boy at Newcastle, but I feel that he can do better this time with that race under his belt and on different ground.

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Also Crimbourne belongs to a female family that has got better and better with age and racing over the years and it will be disappointing if she fails to reproduce the family trait.

Twelve months ago Gildoran won the Mono Sagaro Stakes before going on to achieve even greater fame by winning the Ascot Gold Cup itself. While I expect him to run well again today, especially now that he

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Crimbourne, from John Dunlop's Arundel stable, is napped to win the Autobar Stakes even though she was beaten by two of her rivals this afternoon. Enile of Amore and Ma Petite Jolie over seven furlongs at Newmarket 15 days ago. The way that Crimbourne finished in fourth place that day

suggested she was crying out for a slightly longer race and that is precisely what confronts her now.

Also Crimbourne belongs to a female family that has got better and better with age and racing over the years and it will be disappointing if she fails to reproduce the family trait.

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Triptych joins Aviance

By Michael Seely

Aviance and Triptych were flown to Newmarket yesterday. David O'Brien's stable in Tipperary, Ireland, has been declared for Saturday's 2,000 Guineas and for the French 1,000 Guineas on Sunday as well. "She is 99 per cent certain to run tomorrow, although the first decision is up to her owner, Alan Clon, who will ride Aviance, but no jockey has yet been booked for Triptych."

Shaded hardened to odds-on for the 2,000 for the first time when 16 were declared for it yesterday's four day stage of acceptance. Ladbrooke's offer Maktoum al Maktoum's Craven Stakes winner at 5-4 on. They then go 7-2 Balm, 4-1 Over the Ocean and 14-1 Balm on Tipperary.

Michael Seely still had no news about a possible replacement jockey for Walter Swinburn on the favourite but Luca Cumani reiterated that as far as the trainer was concerned, Seely would be riding Balm on Saturday.

As Vincent O'Brien will not be represented in the big race, Pat Eddery will be on Bassetwhitte as the favourite to second his third consecutive victory in the first of the colts' classics on Jeremy Tree's recent Greenham Stakes runner-up.

Local Sutor, who ran so disappointingly behind Shaded at the Craven meeting, is also among the acceptors.

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required to work in the office of the Controller of Audit assisting his secretary. The essential qualities are first class skills, ability to operate efficiently under pressure and to deadlines, initiative and flexibility in working attitude.
This position is suitable either for a younger person wishing to develop secretarial experience or one more mature, confident in their competence to return to audio typing.
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Please send full career details to:
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The Audit Commission
1 Vincent Square
London SW1 2PN

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(NO AGENCIES PLEASE)

RECEPTIONIST FOR ADMIN
General secretarial duties, responsibility will be mainly administrative. The ideal applicant would be aged 18 years. Please send details to:
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Candidates must have previous experience and be familiar with normal office practice. A pre-requisite of both appointments will be that candidates are articulate, well spoken and well groomed.
Four weeks' holiday, subsidised lunches are applicable to both positions and non-contributory pension and BUPA schemes after a qualifying period.
Please address all written applications in the first instance to:
The Personnel Manager, SKYBRIDGE EXPORTS LTD., Foxhill Road, Didsbury, Oxford.
Interviews will be held in London.

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Required by a leading tourist agency in London. Applicants are required to have general secretarial skills, a cheerful manner and enjoy working in a friendly but busy atmosphere as part of a hard-working team. Salary range £5,500 to £8,500.
Contact The Registrar, Lansdowne Towers, 9 Palace Gate, London W8. 01-581 3307

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You owe it to yourself to discover what it means

RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY/2

Historic lodge with a lakeside setting

The historic Squerres Lodge, at Westerham, Kent, a Grade II listed 17th century house with six acres, is for sale through Savills and Edward Leslie and Partners of Westerham (0959 63364). who are asking around £350,000. The property is believed to date from Norman times with the original building from the 17th century, largely concealing the original building from the outside. Eustace de Boulogne, who held Westerham according to the Domesday Book, is thought to be the earliest owner. The accommodation includes a reception hall, three reception rooms, five bedrooms, a further six bedrooms, a two-bedroom flat, outbuildings and a lake.

Jacobean manor

Littlethorpe Manor, near Ripon, North Yorkshire, is a Georgian house within sight of Ripon Minster, with a frontage to the Ripon canal which makes it possible to navigate to York and beyond via the rivers Ure and Ouse. The house, with four reception rooms and five bedrooms, is for sale at £200,000 through Strat and Parker's Harrogate office (0423 61274) and Cluttons of Harrogate.

In the Cotswolds, another manor house, Coln Manor, Coln St Aldwyns, Gloucestershire, is for sale at £250,000 through Jackson Stopp and Staff's Cirencester office (0285 3334). The listed 16th-century house, once owned by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, one of the last of Queen Victoria's chancellors, who had the Jacobean building altered and enlarged, is in two acres and has been split into offices and residential rooms. The house could be used for commercial or residential use, and consent exists for an hotel or nursing home.

Common view

Littlecot, near Hungerford in Wiltshire, the Grade I Elizabethan house containing the largest group of parliamentary armour in the country and the Littlecot Roman pavement and villa in its 83 acres, has quickly been sold to Peter de Savary, the British businessman and owner of Britain's latest American Cup yachting challenge. The estate, sold by Savills for Sir Seton Wills of the tobacco family, was offered at £2 million and fetched considerably more.

A Victorian gate lodge overlooking Wimbledon Common at the northern end of Parkside, is for sale by scaled bid through John German (01-499 9671) who are asking for offers over £47,500. It is a two-bedroom cottage with two reception rooms, and needs around £20,000 spending on it, but the interest is such that the agents require bids by Friday.



The front of No 20 Kensington Palace Gardens, which is for sale at about £5 million, through Chestertons and Knight Frank and Rutley

Kensington soars

A new name will have to be invented for Kensington Palace Gardens, that most exclusive of streets, a tree-lined avenue running past Kensington Palace, north from Kensington High Street to the Bayswater Road. It has been known as millionaire's row for many years. Now the purchase of any property needs many millions, a point made conclusively with the latest house for sale there, No. 20.

It is unusual and may be unprecedented for a sale of this sort and the agents, Chestertons and Knight Frank and Rutley, say that in the first private treaty sale of its kind the Crown Commissioners have instructed them to place the property on the open market. Houses in this private thoroughfare seldom change hands and those that have, in recent years, have all been sold without publicity and without reaching the open market.

No. 20, surrounded by embassies, was until last year the headquarters of the EEC in London, now moved to Storey's Gate. Taken back by the Crown Estate Commissioners, it is for sale on a new 60-year lease with an asking price of about £5 million. As interesting as the price is, the Crown intends the property to revert to the former use as a private house, instructing the new owner to renovate it completely, which will cost about £2 million, in accordance with a scheme to be prepared and supervised by the Crown Estate's nominated architect.

The proposed sale for private occupation follows the pattern of the successful sale last year by the Crown of The Holme, Decimus Burton's masterpiece in Regent's Park, which went to a Middle-Eastern buyer for perhaps a little less than the £5 million asking price.

As with The Holme, the agents are expecting considerable overseas interest. After all, the Kuwaitis, Egyptians, Lebanese, French, Nepalese and Russians are nearby.

Under the terms of the sale, the house cannot be offices or an embassy but it can be an ambassador's residence and with its prestige and security, manned gate lodges and policing by the Diplomatic Protection Group, it is likely to be sold as such.

The avenue mainly occupies the site of the former kitchen gardens of Kensington Palace and was conceived in the 1840s by Sir James Pennethorne and Thomas Chawner.

In 1843, a developer, John Marriott Blashfield, took 20 of the plots to build grand houses and he is largely responsible for the gardens as we know them, although he went bankrupt because he could not sell the properties.

No 20 was built by Thomas Grissell and Sir Samuel Morton Peto to plans said to come from Sir Charles Barry's office. Barry was at that time working on the Palace of Westminster and the house was first occupied in 1846 at an annual rent of £78 6s 8d.

In 1930 a rear staircase was added, creating a bulge at the back which must be removed by the new owner but the fine house has a conservatory and about half an acre of garden. The film maker, Sir Alexander Korda, moved there in the 1950s. It will need a very rich film maker to live there again.

COUNTRY PROPERTY Trade 01-837 1752 Private 01-837 3333 or 3311

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SURREY - The Green, Hampton Court
Hampton Court Station 1/2 mile, Waterloo 35 minutes, M3 Access 3 miles.
Fine fully refurbished Queen Anne house adjoining Bushy Park, only 12 miles from Central London.
Drawing room, dining room, morning room, study, master bedroom with dressing room and bathroom en suite, five further bedrooms and three bathrooms. Gas central heating. Excellent Cottage Annex. Garaging and Garden.
SAVILLS, London

CORNWALL - Roseland Peninsula About 25 ACRES
St. Mawes 4 miles; Ruro 7 miles; Porthmuth 13 miles.
Charming house in a quite exceptional position with magnificent southerly views along the SAL Estuary, with a long foreshore including private beach. Drawing room, dining room, sitting room, 5 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Oil fired central heating. Excellent 3 bedroom cottage.
Deep water moorings may be available. 21 1/2 acres grassland (let).
SAVILLS, Rolles House, 60 Milford Street, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP1 2BP.
Tel: 0722 204 22.
SAVILLS, London

WEST SUSSEX - Pease Pottage About 18 ACRES
Crawley Station 4 1/2 miles, Victoria London Bridge 38/44 minutes, M23 Access 1 1/2 miles.
Substantial yet compact Queen Anne style house in quiet rural surroundings with distant views.
Hall, drawing room, morning room, dining room, study, domestic offices, 5 bedrooms and dressing/bedroom, 2 bathrooms, 2 secondary rooms. Oil central heating. Lodge divided into 2 Cottages.
Garaging, attractive garden and grounds, orchard, woodland, paddock.
Joint Agents
KING & CHASEMORE, Bartram House, Station Road, Pulborough, West Sussex. Tel: 07952 2051.
SAVILLS, London

20 Grosvenor Hill, Berkeley Square, London W1G 0HQ.
01-499 8644

Strutt & Parker

01-629 7282 13 Hill Street, Berkeley Square, London W1X 9FE. London, Essex, and Regional Offices.

WILTSHIRE

Malmesbury 5 miles. Chippenham 9 miles. Swindon 12 miles. Bristol 28 miles. M4 (J16) 9 miles. London 90 miles.
An attractive Country House with extensive Stabling attached to the main house.
Hall, 4 Reception Rooms, Master suite with dressing room and bathroom, 2 further Bedroom suites, 4 further bedrooms and 2 bathrooms. Outbuildings, Garaging, Stable Bungalow, 17 Loose boxes, Tack Room, Outdoor manège, Paddock, About 14 1/2 Acres.
A detached 4 bedroom cottage. Large garden. Hard Tennis court. About 2 1/2 Acres.
Three flat clean paddocks. About 30 1/2 Acres.
In All About 47 1/2 Acres.
As A Whole or 3 Lots.
Joint Agents: Lane Fox & Partners, St. Dennis House, 34a High Street, Malmesbury, Wilt. 066 62 3007/8.
Strutt & Parker, London Office 01-629 7282 or Cheltenham Office (0242) 45444. (Ref. 1088504)

KENT-ICKHAM

Canterbury 4 miles. Sandwich 8 miles.
A superb Late Georgian Village House set in mature grounds.
5 Reception Rooms, Playroom, 4 Principal Bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 Secondary Bedrooms. Gas Central Heating. 2 1/2 Acres. 2 1/2 Acres. 2 1/2 Acres.
Garaging, Tennis Court and Swimming Pool.
Condition with permission for conversion.
About 1 1/2 Acres.
Canterbury Office: 2 St. Margaret's Street, (0227) 451123.
Tel: 0822 1152

FIFE

Crail 1 mile. St. Andrews 8 miles. Edinburgh 57 miles.
A 17th Century Period Residence Listed Category II.
Presently under reconstruction, is ready for completion by a restoring purchase.
To provide 4 Public Rooms, 6 Bedrooms, 3 Bathrooms, Stable block, Garage, Walled garden, Dovecote, Sandy Beach, 2 Cottages.
About 1 1/2 Acres.
As A Whole or 3 Lots.
Edinburgh Office: 25 Walker Street G11 2SS 2500. (Ref. 3682810)

JOHN D WOOD

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Leicester 16 miles, Easington 11 miles.

(31 Acres under the haw)

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Outbuildings, Delightful Gardens, Excellent Stable Yard.

FIRST CLASS FARM with extensive modern buildings.

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